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VOL. XI NO. 235 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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AND
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Oct.	Delta ..	Moldavia †	16,277
13th	Plassy ..		7,393
20th	Mantua x ..		10,902
27th	Morea ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	Delta ..	Naldera †	15.992
10th ,,	Mooltan ..		29,700
17th ,,	Caledonia x ..		7,622
24th ,,	Delta ..		8,097
1st Dec.	Kashmir ..	Malwa x	10,941
8th ,,	Maloja ..		20,700
15th ,,	China ..		7,952
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..		8033
29th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia †	16,385
1924			
5th Jan.	Mantua a ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind x		11,430
19th ,,	Caledonia a ..		7,622
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda†	16,227
2nd Feb.	Plassy ..		7,393
9th ,,	Macedonia x ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa a ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia †	16,277

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

a Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
19th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	MERKARA	8,285
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193

P. &. O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

16th	,,	SICILIA*	6,813
2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th	,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA	10,911

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Oct. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
11th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
12th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi
17th ,, ..	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa

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Managing Director.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000.000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen, Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Harbin, Hankow, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Vladivostock, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND.
Agent.

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(AND REDUCED.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 3,98,80,750 0
Subject to sanction by the Court now reduced to ..... Rs. 1,19,64,225 0
Paid up Capital 18-8-23 ..... Rs. 59,82,112 8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCH:
Zaveri Bazaar, 280, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
LONDON AGENTS:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
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MANAGING AGENTS.
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Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,300
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserved Fund 21,00,400
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.))
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73.000,000
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BRANCHES.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changehun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angelos, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonosaki, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
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LONDON BANKERS.—The P and O Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.
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INK TABLETS.
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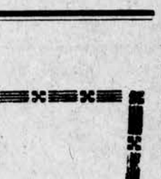

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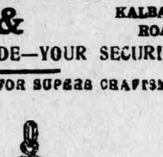

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Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
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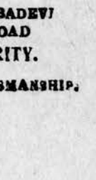

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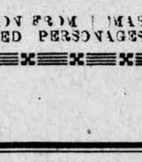

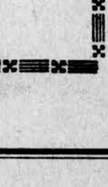

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KING HUSSEIN AND THE KHILAFAT.

AN INSPIRED ARTICLE.

An inspired article in *El Shark el Araby* an Amman paper bearing the imprint "official order of Transjordanian Government," would imply says a Cairo correspondent, that the question of the Caliphate is likely to be revived in a fashion which close observers of the East have foreseen since the deposition of the Sultan Mejid.

The article points out that the Islamic world has been waiting for a sign regarding the future of the Caliphate. The Arab nation, it says, is the seat of Islam.

Arabs cannot remain as listless observers of developments in connection with the Caliphate, as the question of the Caliphate must now be connected with the development of the Arab Confederation of States. The time has come for a general conference at Mecca to select a Caliph, and who is more suitable than King Hussein, the protector of Mecca and descendant of the Prophet?

A message from Amman states that the Premier of Transjordania, who has been associated with the Emir Abdullah in certain negotiations between Mecca, Jerusalem, and Transjordania, has resigned owing to a dispute with the Emir. Hussein Khalid Pasha has, it is said, been appointed Premier.

ITALY IN SOUTH TYROL.

REVISION OF AUSTRIAN WAR MEMORIALS.

Some time ago the Prefect of Trent, writes a correspondent, appointed a Commission, consisting of the former Mayor of Trent, Senator Zippel; the Editor of the local Fascista newspaper, the *Giornale di Trento*; and the *Questore*, or head of the police, for the purpose of examining all the memorials erected to former Austrian soldiers from South Tyrol, who fell during the late war.

The Commission has now issued its decisions to the following effect: Whereever the majority of the population of any district speaks German, the German inscriptions upon the War memorials of that district are to be allowed to remain. But all tributes of respect for the fallen, and especially of praise for their participation in the war against Italy, and all descriptions of the fallen soldiers as "martyrs" or "heroes" are to be removed. Those terms are to be reserved for the former Italian subjects of Austria who died in the war. All emblems, representations, and other signs of hostility towards Italy are to be altered, or removed altogether from the existing monuments. In the future, no war memorial is to be erected without the approval of the Commission.

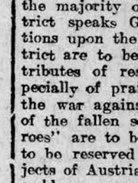
SPAIN AND ITALY.

KING ALFONSO'S COMING VISIT TO ROME

The definite announcement that the King of Spain will visit Rome in the autumn fixes a long outstanding engagement, writes a Rome correspondent. It was specially to meet his case (the then Italian Government wishing to see King Alfonso in Rome in the interest of the Italo-Spanish commercial relations) that the late Pope, who had been in Spain, shortly before his death repealed the prohibition of official visits to the Italian capital by Roman Catholic sovereigns. Thus, the King of the Belgians was able to come with the sanction of the Holy See in 1922, on condition that he was received in audience by the Pope before breaking bread at the table of his royal host at the Quirinal. The previous visits of President Loubet in 1904 and of the late Prince of Monaco were unauthorised and condemned by the Vatican.

The King of Spain's visit will, therefore, encounter no difficulties on the part of the Vatican, while the Italian Government has long desired closer relations with Spain. Signor Mussolini has twice—at Naples and Venice—expressed the view that the Mediterranean should belong to the Mediterranean peoples—a point worth remembering now that he has occupied Corfu—and, despite the recent incident at Tangier, has obtivated an understanding with Spain, of which State King Alfonso is an excellent "commercial traveller."

INDEPENDENT LIFE AND EASY INCOME.



Start a rice, Flour, Sugar Mill, a Wood Working, Ginning and Baling Press, or Cloth Weaving Factory and add to your capital. Prices of our Machinery greatly reduced to clear stock. Call for our Current Price List sent gratis 26 AND 42 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINES. 5½, 7, 10, 12, and 20 B. H. P. Oil Engines, Compound Steam Engines, inspection invited. B. D. BERRY & CO. 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
THYMOL, DILL OIL, CUMIN OIL, PALMROSA OIL, SHELLAC, CUTCH
Agents
Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
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GWALIOR.

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Cologne Water

NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS & No. 4711 ON EVERY LABEL.
Sole Distributors,
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151, Chuckla St. BOMBAY 3.

Better Astrologer.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Goris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than You.
Apply to Proprietor THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

TILES AND MARBLE
APPLY FOR RATES
Khanmahamed & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
163 Dunean Road, Bombay.
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1874.)
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS
A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.
The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.
In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.
For particulars apply to
Douglas Forrest, F.F.A., Ag. Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DIABETES
WOALD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS.,
5, Benares City.
DEAR SIRS.
The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.
Thanking you for your able treatment.
Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Visagapatam District.
NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in counection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other bopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2–8 excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1–8 expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs.7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALI ABDUL RAHMAN PATTAN, GUJRAT.

Your medicine infused new life into a dead body. Please send me one more complete box as soon as possible. I am obliged to you for your kindness.

BASHIRU-DIN, P. O. HAIDI BARI, DIST. KUTCH BEHAR.

The medicine you sent to Najam Din has done immeasurable good, send one more complete box.

NANA MIAN, CHAH RAST, DELHI.

I derived mueh benefit from your pills. Mine was a hopeless case altogether but using your medicine I cannot contain my ecstasy. Send four phials of pills per V. P. P.

L. BASHI LALL, LUCKNOW.

Your medicine has benefited me beyond hope. Please send one phial of liniment.

B. MOHAMED SHAFI, CALCUTTA.

I sent for your medicine before this which caused me considerable benefit. Please send two more complete boxes.

DR. SAIB-ALI-SHAH PARA CHANAR.

The patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has fully recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness and veracity. I hope to send for the medicines for some more patients.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent for your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

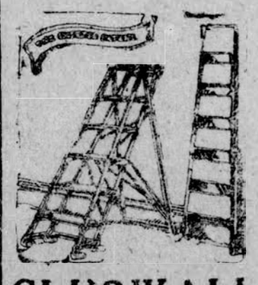
ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St., 73, LAHORE.

SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS



These steps are well made in Birchwo and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2½ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide All moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION
CLUBWALLA & COMPANY
10, Churchgate Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

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PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sudama House, Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Liquidators' Office, in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.

C17712

TO LET

WELL ventilated airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Floors of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, and basement Ground floor portions of the first and second floors and 3rd and 4th floors of the premises till recently occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bomby Road, Opp. Sir J. J. Institution, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, tiled and Marble floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DAISY BURJOR, Asst. Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd.

C17759

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Poll on the amendment specified below moved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 22nd September, 1923, will, as declared by the Chairman at the Meeting be taken at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1923, between 12 Noon and 5 p.m. (S.T.).

AMENDMENT.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50 00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to 1,87,49,970 (divided into 6,24,999 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the share from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,82,239 shares (issued to the Public) which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share and that 16,666 Fully paid up shares (issued to the Vendors) be sub-divided into 2½ shares of Rs. 30 each and that the total number of the shares be increased from 6,00,000 to 6,24,999; and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly."

NAROTTAM MORARJI.
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.

C17659

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 6th October, 1923, at 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th day of September to SATURDAY, the 13th day of October, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of The Board.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1923.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after Monday the 15th October 1923, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the share-holders.

C17639

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO LTD.,

2, Rampart Row,g Fort,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

AS none of the tenders received for the right to sell fruits, Indian sweetmeats, pan, bidies, matches, etc. in the suburban trains on this railway running between Bombay and Kalyan have been found to be satisfactory, fresh tenders are again hereby invited for the same for a period of one year from 1st January, 1924.

No stall or other accommodation in the trains will be specially provided for the hawkers or their wares and no sales other than to passengers in the trains is to be allowed. Tenderers will have to employ servants of good character and they must always be in clean khaki uniform.

A deposit of ten per cent of the amount tendered for, must be sent along with each tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with the Company and to purchase season tickets for the hawkers available between Bombay and Kalyan. He will also be required to take up the contract from specified date viz. (1-1-1924) failing which his deposit will be forfeited. The full amount of the contract must be paid within a month of its acceptance.

The Company is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on the 30th October, 1923.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

C17752

THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1923, at 12 noon (Standard Time), at the registered office of the Company, Canada Bulding, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1923.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
For The HATTERSLEY MILL CO. LTD.,
Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1923.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October to 22nd October, 1923, both days inclusive.

C17755

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Oil-Painting and distemper colour-washing, etc., in the premises of the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Parsee General Hospital at Cumballa Hill will be received on THURSDAY, the 11th October, 1923, in the Office of the undersigned.

Form of Tender can be had from and conditions of contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A.,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.

Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.
TA

C17749

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Mahalakshmi upto 11-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1923, for supply of Pynmah wood logs for the year 1923-24.

Forms containing particulars of quantity and conditions under which the tender will be received can be had from the undersigned at his office during Office hours on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

Tenders not conforming to Company's Rules and regulations of submitting tenders will not be considered.

(Sd.) G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.

C17748

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 11-30 on FRIDAY, the 26th October,, 1923, for the sale of old rails.

Forms giving particulars can be had from the undersigned.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.

17625

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND, admeasuring about 5,015 square yards, with a well-built fireproof iron structure thereon, situate at Lamington Road North, suitable for Motor Garages, Workshops, Godowns, etc. For further particulars apply to N. H. MOOS, Official Liquidator, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

17743

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day taken over charge of the office of Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Sd.) H. F. E. FREELAND,
Major-General,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

17768

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1923, at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th October to 10th November 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 25th September, 1923.

C17683

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. ESTATE OF JAMSHEDJI JIWANJI GAZDAR. ..... Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed Jamshedji Jiwanji Gazdar, deceased, who died at Fox Hall Upmunster in the County of Essex England on or about the 14th day of August, 1922, and the Probate of whose Will (in Duplicate) having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of July, 1923, to Messrs. Charles B. Randle of Baroda and Kuverji Jiwanji Gazdar of Calcutta two of the Executors in the said Will named (reserving the rights of Sir Mancherji Merwanji Bhownagree, Mr. James Gazdar and Miss Maud Gazdar the other Executors named in the said Will to come in and apply to the said Court for Probate thereof) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said two Executors at the office of their Attorneys Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai & Bilimoria at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1923.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILLIMORIA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed two Executors.

C17732

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the authority to enter into contracts and dealings on behalf of our client Mr. ABDULLA HAJI SIDICK given to Mr. ABDUL REHMAN GANI, the Manager of the said Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, has been withdrawn as from the 30th day of September, 1923.

Any person, firm, or company dealing with the said Abdul Rehman Gani as Manager of our client the said Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, or entering into contracts or dealings with him as our client's agent after the said 30th day of September, 1923, will do so at his or their risk, and our client will not recognise any such contracts or dealings entered into by the said Abdul Rehman Gani as valid and binding upon him.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

CHUBB & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick.

C17715

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDL. SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.

O. S. 46/23.

KESAVADAS JAVANMAL, firm partners. VANUCHAND KESHAVADAS and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

and

3rd deft. SOWCALCHAND, son of Nathajee and others. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit is posted to 19-10-23 for the appearance of the 3rd defendant, failing which he will be made exparte.

D. MADHUSUDHANAROW,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.

Bezwada, 27-9-23 C17716

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT Mr. KHIMJI JERAM has got an interest in the following coal mines, situated at Jharia in the District of Manbhum in Bengal. Any person buying the said property without our client's consent will do so at his own risk.

Our client understands that some of these mines have been mortgaged without taking his consent or signature.

Any person buying or advancing moneys on a mortgage of the above mentioned mines, in spite of the above warning, will do so at his own risk.

(1) Ballihari, (2) Zenogora, (3) Kunjama and Pandebera, (both known as one Basra Coal Co.), (4) Jishara,, (5) Dhadaka, (6) North Bararee, (7) Upper Zinogora.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of October, 1923.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for Khimji Jeram.

C17753

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1797 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of May, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIMATMAL MANJI AND CO., of Bombay, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs at New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

G. G. KOPERKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing in Old Cow Lane, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,745-9-7 and Rs. 2,613-14-6 with interest on Rs. 400 at 2 per cent. from 1st April, 1923, till judgment and interest on Rs. 2,613-14-6 at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of October, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 23rd day of May, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of May, 1923.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys

C17763

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1858 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of May, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NARAYAN ANANT DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Bai Kashibai Perdeshi, (2) Rama Laxman Kulwadi, (3) Hari Daji Sangara, (4) Vishwanath Narayan Dhond, (5) Laxman alias Yesoo Babaji Mayakar, (6) Laxman Vishnu Toroskar, (7) Bai Laxmibai Toroskar, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Panaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants respectively may be ordered forthwith to vacate and deliver up to the Plaintiffs vacant possession of the parts of the premises in their occupation a decree against the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th defendants respectively for the sums shown against their names in the Schedule Ex. B. to the plaint for arrears of rent; for a decree against all the defendants for compensation for use and occupation at the monthly rates shown against their names in the Schedule Ex. B. to the plaint from the 1st of April, 1923 until they deliver up to the plaintiff vacant possession of the parts of the said premises in their occupation and for costs of this suit and for interest on judgment at 6 per rcent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of October, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in, your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 31st day of May, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of May, 1923.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C17751

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2786 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 16th day of July, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. NATHALAL BECHARDAS & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. KHIMJI KHETSEY & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Seed Merchants at Broach Street, Musjid Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

Messrs. KHIMJI KHETSEY & CO.,

Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 3,093-12-0 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th May, 1922, till judgment, cost of this suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 13th day of November, 1923, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.), in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions. As the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses and books on that day.

Take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Bombay, dated this 4th day of October, 1923.

VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Oriental Building, Fort.

C17757

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 3218 of 1923.

ABDULLA ABDUL RAHIM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RASULBHOY KASSAMJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, carrying on business at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To.

RASULBHOY KASSAMJI,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 11th day of October, 1923, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 22nd day of August, 1922, in the above suit.

Dated 24th day of July, 1923.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 24th day of July, 1923.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

C17760

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JOOSUB JAMAL, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mango Merchant, and widower ... Deceased.

(1) MAHOMED JOOSUB, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Assistant to Cutlery Merchant; and (2) KHATIZABAI, JOOSUB, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Spinster, both residing at Bhawnagri Mohola, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2842 OF 1923.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 17th day of July, 1923.

Summons under O XXXVII r 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DHANJI MOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper a Merchant, doing business in the name and style of Dhanji Mowji in Bombay at Katha Bagar, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. TAHER AND COMPANY, a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 3,206 for Principal due to the Plaintiff by the defendants at the foot of three promissory notes all dated 18th December 1922, as mentioned in the plaint, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

Amended this 13th of August 1923 as per the hearing is provisionally fixed for the 18th October 1923 at 11-30 a.m.

Postponement Precepie dated 8th August 1923,

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

of which copies are hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,200 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned, or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of July, 1923.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Amended this 2nd of October, 1923.

Postponement Precepie dated 22nd September 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

The 27th day of July, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Rs. 1,000 LAXMI. Due 11-2-1923.
Bombay, 13th December, 1922.

(60) sixty khara days after date we promise to pay to Dhanji Mowji or order the sum of Rs. (1,000) One thousand only for value received.

(Sd.) in Gujrathi,
i.e. TAHER & CO.,
Brokers, Bhawanidas & Co.

ON THE BACK.

No. 2635 Bombay, 16-11-1922.

Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., at Nagdevi Street, by Nenamall, Hundi Rs. 0-15-0 only.

(Sd.)
L. Stamp Vendor.

Rs. 1,000 LAXMI. Due 11-2-1923.
Bombay, 13th Decr. 1922.

(60) sixty khara days after date we promise to pay to Dhanji Mowji or order the sum of Rs. (1,000) One thousand only for value received.

Sd. in Gujrathi,
i.e. TAHER & CO.,
Brokers ,Bhawanidas & Co.

ON THE BACK.

No. 2636 Bombay, 16-11-22.

Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., at Nagdevi Street, by Nenamall, Hundi Rs. 0-15-0.

(Sd.)
L. Stamp Vendor.

Amended this 6th of September, 1923.

Postponement Precepie dated 29th August, 1923.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

Rs. 1,200 LAXMI. Due 13th Decr. 1923.
Bombay, 13th December, 1922.

(60) sixty khara days after date we promise to pay to Dhanji Mowji or order the sum of Rs. (1,200) One thousand and two hundred only for value received.

Sd. in Gujrathi,
i.e. TAHER & CO.,
Brokers, Bhawanidas & Co.

ON THE BACK.

No. 713 Bombay 1-12-1922.

Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., at Nagdevi Street, by Nenamall Hundi 1-2-0 only.

(Sd.)
L. Stamp Vendor.

TRUE COPIES.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C17750

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent CLERK in the line of Machinery. One knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Typewriting will be preferred. Good start to efficient men. Please apply to Box No. 9729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17734

WANTED—AGENTS for selling Carriage Rubber Tyres all over India. Apply Box No. 9732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8660

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) rising to Rs 75 (seventy-five) by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 17710

WANTED—CANVASSERS for well-known brands of Cigarettes manufactured by the Gwalior Tobacco Works, Ltd., on commission basis. Apply to S. B. KADAM & CO., Cooper Mansion, near London Hotel, Grant Road, Bombay.
A R8671

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Dyeing Master, experience necessary. Apply in writing, stating salary, experience and qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the MORARJEE GOCULDASS S. & W. Co., Ltd., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 17762

WANTED—A REPORTER for an English daily in Bombay. Must be a fast shorthand-writer and should have good knowledge of English and Marathi, Hindustani or Gujarati. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An energetic, honest UNDER-GRADUATE, able to canvass PRINTING PAPERS and STATIONERY orders, clever in English and Gujarati correspondence, good handwriting. See personally with certificates to R. G. TRIPATHI & CO., Dr. Pai Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A17767

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT for Head Office of a Bank in Bombay. Men with previous experience and those who have good acquaintance with the Merchants and Business men need only apply. Cash security Rs. 2,000. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17718

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

WANTED—AGENTS and DEALERS everywhere to push the sale of our Metal Toys painted in variegated natural colours. Cheapest, most attractive and interesting. Best articles for ornamental purposes (Drawing Rooms, etc.). Sample collection of about a dozen and a half different varieties for Rs. 2 only (postage extra) which will be refunded if not approved and returned within a week. Apply to:—(THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp, Karachi.)
A R8581

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE HINDU HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, Needle work, and enforcing discipline. Salary according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters close to the school. Applications not accompanied with copies of testimonials will not be considered. Apply mentioning the minimum salary required by the 31st October next to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 17705

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND (40 days Course New Era Edition) Typewriting (Touch system) Accountancy (Rapid Method) AUDITING, Banking, SECRETARIAT, Practice, General Commercial Knowledge, rapidly acquired. ENROLMENTS for L. C. C.; N.U.T.; I.B.; I.S.A., A.B.T.; etc. Examinations close on 15th October SUCCESS AND SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Training in French for Matric students. Shorthand speed classes morning and evening. Apply, THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
R8663

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY seeks a POST as a COMPANION or a NURSERY GOVERNESS to look after one or two children in a respectable family, European or Indian, in Bombay or out-station. AGNES SOUZ, c/o Post Master, P. No. 9, Umerkadi.
B R8652

QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MEDICAL OFFICER with high references is open for an early ENGAGEMENT. Apply sharp to Box No. 9724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8631

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—FLATS and ROOMS, Essak Building, Naigan Cross Road, close to Tram and both Ry. stations. Enquire in IRANI'S SHOP.
C R8666

TO BE LET—Abba Building at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Rooms. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid.
C R8461

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR and SECOND FLOOR of Shirin Villa at Laburnam Road, Gamdevi with all modern conveniences. Apply SHIRINBAI HORMUSJI on the premises.
R8185

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
C R8479

AT CHIKALWADI—GRANTROAD, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, a very large FLAT, best suitable to press, school, club, or a large family (without any caste distinction) is to be let Apply sharp Imperial Dairy Company
C R8607

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh consignment of KING EIGHT Motor Cars, 8 Cylinder, 60 H.-P., in perfect working order, self-starter, selling nearly half price. Write Box No. 9726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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CALTHORPE.—English Light Car, Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road.
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DODGE, five seater, in excellent condition seen at Garage. Price Rs. 2,800 or offers. Apply Box No. 9733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—English or Continental-make 1-3 Bowl heavy friction CALENDER; 1 Horizontal Copper Cylinder DRAWING MACHINE, with or without starch mangle. Apply MANAGER, JUBILEE MILLS, Ahmedabad, giving details.
K17765

FOR SALE.—9 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE 14 in. verticle FLOUR MILLS, 15 tons BONE CRUSHING MACHINE and small hand grinders: "A1" ENGINEERING CO. Pot Box No. 2124, Bombay.
K R8668

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Just unpacked English LANDAULETTES, CANOE VICTORIAS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Carriage and Motor Body Builder, opposite Kandawari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaon.
N R8641

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE OR by instalment system and exchange. PIANOS Tuned and Repaired by expert. Apply sharp to Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA Contractor's Building, Near Police Station. Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle"

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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
S

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for October Vacation Classes have begun. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R8636

SPECIAL THEORY and SPEED CLASS in shorthand, conducted by a Lady Teacher, Terms moderate. Apply PRINCIPAL, Alexandra College, Opp. Whiteaway.
M R8669

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WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000. Sound business. Profit 40 per cent. guaranteed. Apply "SHARMA", Vile Parla East. P. O. Andheri.
R R8673

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WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (8th edition, revised and up-to-date), is, as the "INDIAN MIRROR" says, "EXCELLENT dictionary of choice words, phrases and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly used in newspapers." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 19, Moti Lal Sen Lane, Narkoldanga (B), CALCUTTA.
L

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS—The ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA 36 Vols. 9-10 Edition Rs. 150. THE POPULAR Encyclopaedia 14 Vols. Rs. 52. BURTON W A General History of Porcelain 2 Vols. coloured Plates (Good for Private and Public Collections) Rs. 55; KAYES History of the Sepoy War in India 3 Vols. (Rare) Rs. 30; HAUG M, Aitareya Brahmanam of the Rigveda 2 Vols. (Rare) Rs. 15; HEBERS Narrative journey upper Province of India 3 Vols. Rs. 12; FORBES J Oriental Memoirs Vol. 3 only Rs. 12; BILLINGTON Woman in India Rs. 3; KNECHT & RAWSON A Manual of Dyeing 2 Vols. Rs. 20; WELLMAN the Art of Cross Examination (Good for Lawyer) Rs. 6; SALES PROMOTION BY MAIL How to sell & How to Advertise Rs. 5; CHAMBERS The History of the Indian Revolt (Rare) Rs. 10; SALMONE An Arabic-English Dictionary Rs. 25, ANNANDALE The Concise English Dictionary Rs. 4. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Book-Dealer, 118, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R8672

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SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal; Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
16680

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FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES, CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 5436.
C17680

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P R8670

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8546

FOR SALE—Secondhand Table Size (unbroken) BRICKS of unplastered temporary godowns under demolition. Apply sharp on spot at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, or MEGHJI VALLABHDAS, Ghatkoper, Telephone 9821.
T R8661

RS. 30—On a FINE WATER COLOUR ENLARGEMENT, Highly finishing by hands or aerograph, Mounted Size 18/24 BLACK & WHITE Rs. 15. Trial Order. THE INDIAN ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY No. 2.
T R8643

USE our ELECTRA BLACK INK, a pur carbon preparation as supplied to Government of Bombay for writing Valuabl documents to be photographed and preserved D. & D. BROTHERS, No. 667 A., Dadar Bombay.
T R8617

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T 17644

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding, latest with case	267
Remington No. 10 Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief	200
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75, No 8 Brief	85
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Ribbons, Carbon papers, Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
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Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs. NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2, V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.

9, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) divided into 2,00,000 (two lakhs) shares of Rs. 50 (fifty) each to Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lakhs) divided into 2,00,000 (two lakhs) shares of Rs. 10 (ten) each.

A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 3rd day of September, 1923, may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee one.

Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 30th day of October, 1923, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd., and Reduced.
C17702

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2540 of 1922.

EBRAHIM HAJI ESMAIL .....Plaintiff
Vs.
PEEROZSHAW SORABJI MEHENTI
Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of an order of reference made in the above suit the Commissioner of this Honourable Court will, on the 11th day of October, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), settle the draft particulars and conditions of sale of the several Policies of Life Assurance mortgage by the Defendant to the Plaintiff in the above suit at his office in the High Court House, where all parties concerned are required to attend.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1923.

PAYNE AND CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C17761

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

Auction Sale of Scrap Iron, Wire Rope; Pipes, Manilla Ropes and Slings, Life Jackets; Old linen; Empty Oil Casks; Drums; Tins; and Bottles; Empty Packing Cases and Casks; etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 9th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 237 and 237A, Case No. 9, Niagaum Road, near Spring Mill.

Building Street No. 12 1805, 278, 451 492 816 Case No. 65A. 469, 58, 434, 977, Niagaum Bhoiwada Matunga, Bhoiwada Road, Khara Matunga and Vadula Village.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Telephone No. 1885.

A SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

Auction sale of 200 tons Wallace, Moulmein Indian second class Teak squares fresh stock On TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sawree Bunder by order of Seth Abdulhoosein Mahomedally and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

D. W. N.—300 tons Wallace Moulmein Indian second class Teak squares fresh average cubic ft. 29 fresh stock above 12 ft.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th October 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1630 BALES OF SHIRTINGS, DHOTIES, CHUDDERS, CHUDDERS, SARRIES, SALITA, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., The Rajnagar Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Arayoday Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Gujarat Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th October, next and the following days at 11 o'clock each day sell by Public Auction at Gadria Mohal, Kathawalla Hatha Neherpar Cawnpore the following bales.

About 1630 Bales of Shirtings, Dhoties, Cudders, Sarries, Salita, etc., etc.

Full particulars of the above will be printed in separate handbills for the information of intending purchasers and which can be had from the Auctioneers' rooms or from the abovementioned place at Cawnpore.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFETY (NON-SKID) MOTOR TYRES, AND DAYTON AIRLESS MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Offices concerned:—

Safety (Non-skid) Motor tyres of different sizes, viz. 650 by 65 —700 by 100,—750 by 85,—820 by 135,—26 to 28 by 2½ to 3.

About 136 Dayton Airless Motor tyres of different sizes with their special fitting tools etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADY'S DRESS AND PIECE-GOODS, HEX. BOLTS AND NUTS, COTTER PINS, MACHINE SCREWS, NAVY CANVAS, TABLET MACHINE, STOVES, MAGENTA CRYSTALS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned:—

17 parcels Lady's dress and piece-goods.

70 bags Hex. Bolts and Nuts of different sizes.

6 cases Cotter Pins of different sizes by nettle Folds.

1 case about 200 gross machine screws of different sizes.

4 bales 20 pieces Navy canvas 72in. 16oz., about 597 yards.

1 case Eureka hand tablet making machine.

3 cases Primus Stoves No. 1 and 96 and Blowlamp.

By order of the Office concerned:—

1 case 34 pieces striped Alpaca 42 inches, 1,418 yards.

35 kegs B. W. G. galvanized staples of different sizes.

80 gross soda bottles each case ½ gross of 6, 8, 10, 12 oz.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Commercial Corporation (in liquidation) and on account and at risk of Messrs. The National Textile Stores and Chemicals Co.

9 cases and one drum each 2 by 50 lbs. Magenta crystals, Auramine, Methylene blue 2 B. Bismark brown, sulphur black, chrysoidine, methyl violet, direct black, nigrosine crystals.

By order of the Office of Director of Information:—

3 writing tables, 1 long table, 1 cupboard and 1 lot loose blanks.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Mr. Jusab Ayub, Receiver appointed in suit No. 5713 of 1922 (Jusab Ayub vs. Sakhrabhai Motilal):—

1 victoria and Panchkalian horse and one collar button.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay 8 Ambulances and 3 Hearses (all horse drawn).

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.
Chotalal vs. Jivkorbai.

AUCTION SALE OF MORBI ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDLI'S GOOD-WILL, PLAYS, DRESSES, SCENERIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Prince's Street, Cloth Market. The good-will, all the plays, dresses, sceneries, figures, etc., etc., of the above Company.

The goods on view are and 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in one lot.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 321.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich plated ware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric fans and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, book cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of J. A. Guider, Esq., C. I. E. Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S HARDWARE SHOP AT NAGDEVI STREET

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nazerally Samsoodin Dawoodi Vohra (Insolvent), Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Nagdevi Street, opposite Hindu Temple, the following:—

Safes, Mehta boxes, benches, chairs and one lot nails, screws, menthol tubes, hooks, rivets, iron tanks, wooden boxes, old tiles, iron wires, plates, tin plates, trunks, scale with weights, etc., etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S GODOWN AT KARWAR STREET.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dinshaw Cooverji Cooper (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 6th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Karwar Street, Godown No. 19, the following:—

About 50 tins of white paint, chains, ropes, coal baskets, empty casks, iron coal buckets, wooden oars, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th October, 1923.

THE RIDDLE OF MUSSOLINI.

It is not a little significant that the Press headlined its telegrams on the Greco-Italian crisis: "Mussolini asked to stay his hand," "Mussolini orders concentration of the Italian Fleet," and not "The Italian Government"!

It does with a correct instinct. For the Italian Government is Signor Mussolini and Signor Mussolini alone.

Never, perhaps, in any European country since the days of Richelieu has one man, technically, still a subject of his sovereign, enjoyed such fetterless power as does Mussolini in Italy. Even Napoleon (before he became Emperor) was associated with two other consuls writes Mr. Britten Austin in the "Overseas Daily Mail."

In Italy Mussolini is often likened anticipatively to Napoleon, and his last year's *coup d'etat* to General Bonaparte's 18th Brumaire; but *there are no Consuls associated with him.* He reigns alone by virtue of his own fiat, although his decrees are countersigned with the nominal authority of the King.

He himself makes no attempt to dissimulate his autocracy. Over and over again he has publicly declared his Government to be purely personal one, and his consistent use of the first personal pronoun in all his decrees is reminiscent of the phraseology of the first Napoleon. A month or two back some of the newspapers under Fascisti control were encouraged or allowed—and Italian newspapers cannot print just what they please—to write that an Italian Empire would be in direct succession to the old Roman Empire, already once revived by the Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte, *"himself really an Italian."* And about the same time Mussolini, in an important speech which fluttered the diplomatic dovecotes, asserted the predominant status of Italy in the Mediterranean, and announced that his Fascisti Government would see that it was not ignored.

Does Mussolini seriously dream of becoming the first Emperor of an Italian Empire that shall dominate the Eastern Mediterranean? Many Italians believe so—but the man who can really penetrate Signor Mussolini's intentions and estimate his ultimate potentialities must be an exceptionally clever one, and personally I have not met him.

Who is Benito Mussolini? He is the son of a blacksmith, and before the war was the dictator of the Italian Socialist Party.

Writing of him in 1912, Georges Sorel, the great French Socialist, said: "Our Mussolini is no ordinary Socialist. Believe me, we shall one day see him at the head of a sacred battalion, saluting with his sword the Italian flag."

Sorel's words showed marvellous insight. They summed up Mussolini's life-work in a phrase. He has already saluted with his sword the rehabilitated Italian flag. He proposes to make other nations salute it. Whatever his personal ambitions, he is determined to make Italy one of the great Powers of Europe—a power that can talk on equal terms to England and France, at least so far as the Mediterranean and Adriatic are concerned.

This determination was so well known that when Mussolini hurled the Italian Government from its place and installed himself, the majority of Italians expected him immediately to tear up the Treaty of Rapallo with Jugo-Slavia and declare Fiume Italian. Many were disappointed that he did not.

In the ten months that Mussolini has ruled Italy he as reorganised the Italian Army, turned the Fascisti into a National Militia quite capable of dealing with domestic trouble if the army is busy elsewhere, reorganised the Italian Fleet, and made the Italian Air Force one of the most efficient in the world. He is now in a position, if he so wills—and he would have the enthusiastic backing of all the youth of Italy—to strike.

If he strikes at Greece (the obstacle to Valona), the question of Fiume, and much else dear to Italian ambitions, will be reopened. For the inevitable results of a campaign with Greece will be that both shores of the narrow entrance to the Adriatic will be Italian.

If Mussolini is really aiming at being an Emperor of the Italians as Napoleon was Emperor of the French, some successful foreign military adventure is essential to his prestige. He has evoked all over Italy an enthusiastic, almost a fanatically religious cult of that Italian flag which three years ago it was death to show. If he carries that Italian flag to the shores that once were Venetian, and plants it there definitely, the acclamations of Italians saluting him as a Imperatore may well mingle with the last salvos of the victorious Italian guns.

For the majority of Italians to-day see in Benito Mussolini an incarnation of the dazzling destinies of Italy. The French saw a similar incarnation in the Napoleon Bonaparte of 1796—and 1815 was the final result.

But Mussolini may be luckier, or he may be more modest in his personal aims.

BATLIWALA'S

40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's — Ague Mixture Large Re. 1 Small As. 12
Ague Pills Re. 1
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 13.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol) Mixture As. 13.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application.

Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.,
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P. O. Worli, BOMBAY, No. 18.
Tel. Adr. "CAWASHAPUR," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Paramount—Artcraft Drama, a
THOMAS H. INCE PRODUCTION
in five Reels.
"L'APACHE"
Don't miss
DOROTHY DALTON
in a fascinating new role of life in the lights and shadows of "Gay Paree."

A Soul-stirring screen episode of a mistaken identity. Miss Dalton at her sublimest n a dual role—one a high-bred American Society Lady; another a pariah caste French danseuse of the underground world!

"L'APACHE"

"The Apache Dance! Look at her! Look at the fire, the abandon, the—Gad! There is a girl can do it right" Thus she helped the Paris revellers to "make a night of it." Little they knew of the sacrifice that had led her there, or of the brute, the "apache" king, who had twisted her arm and warned, "Remember, a little life in your dance to-night." Little she knew that she was dancing away the lives of two who carelessly watched, or that the night would bring a strange new life to her. A story that will startle you, hold you, thrill you. You will miss a lot if you miss this picture.

The Programme includes the International News and a 1-Reel Universal Comedy, "Out of Order" featuring Neely Edwards.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW ORIENTAL HALL)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents
THIS WEEK ONLY.
By Special Request of
its patrons
Maharastra Film Co's
Super Film
SINHGAD

Showing the Life of Shivajee and his famous Maratha Sardars. See this most popular Story of the Deccan depicted in brilliant Style.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
the Super picture
WHERE IS MY HUSBAND
featuring
the international beauty MISS JOSE COLLINS,
with a nice comedy in the programme.
ADMISSIONS AT HALF RATES.

PATRONS OF THE NOVELTY CINEMA

Will please note that the Management has, in accordance with their request, decided to exhibit henceforth Pathe, Paramount, Gaumount, Universal, William Fox, and other English, American and Italian Best Productions only.

Commencing from Saturday 6th October.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Four Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
AT THE BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE HOUSE
NOVELTY CINEMA Tel. No. 40106.
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The World's Greatest Screen Actress in her Biggest Role

PRISCILLA DEAN
in Universal's Newest Jewel
WILD HONEY (In Seven Splendid Reels)
A Stupendous Picturization of Synthia Stockley's World Famous Novel.
WILD HONEY Gives Priscilla Dean
Best Role of her Screen Career. A Cast worthy of the Story Supports
PRISCILLA DEAN
In Wild Honey. The most realistic and remarkable Flood scenes ever Screened are shown in
WILD HONEY.

There are many keys to Romance. The ending of a love affair or rather, the ending of preliminaries and the beginning of the Real Happiness—may be shown in a Photo-play in a hundred ways. But it is unique development that brings about the culmination of everything in the beautiful romance of Lady Vivienne in "Wild Honey" which has brought PRISCILLA DEAN in a Stellar role. The man in love with her finds some wild Honey in a fallen tree ond brings it to her. A bee angrily follows and stings her on the lip; It is a CUPID'S MOMENT!!

NOVELTY CINEMA

AMUSEMENTS.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

(Established 1918)
STAY ONLY FOR ONE MONTH MORE
BOMBAY GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE
This drama will not be brought on the Stage here again
Saturday on 6-10-23 at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)
(by late R. G. Gadkari)
"RAJSANYAS"
Sunday on 7-10-23 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)
(by late R. G. Gadkari)
"BHAVA BANDHAN"
Admission fee with Government Tax Rs. 7,5,4,3,2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, 10 As.
Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre Grant Road, between 8 and 11 A. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
(sd.) G. K. PURCHURE, *General Manager.*

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS!
FOR ONE WEEK MORE!
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER
RUDOLF VALENTINO.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.
ELSIE FERGUSSON
IN
"FOOTLIGHTS"
A New Paramount Photoplay in 6 Reels.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE LATEST MADAN-LUCIANO PRODUCTION
"THE MAN OF STEEL"
featuring the most fearless actor
SANSONIA
Crammed with Thrills, Sensation and Pep.

IMPERIAL

Presents
KOHINOOR PICTURE
VEERA BHIMSEN
The Most Powerful mythological Photoplay.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW,

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(*Estab*: 1923.)
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
For 2 Weeks only. These plays will not be staged again.
on
Saturday, 6th October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHAPYALA.
Sunday, 7th October 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SAUBHADRA.

Two Musical Concerts
by
SHANKAR GANDHARVA VIDYALAYA GWALIOR
in
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
SATURDAY, 6th Oct, 1923 at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, 7th " " " 4-30 P. M.
A select programme of Vocal Music and Jalatarang by Master Narayan and Sadashi and vocal Music by the well known Prof. Krishna Rao Shankar Pandit Gwalior is arranged in both the concerts.
Rates of admission Rs. 5,3,2,1 and As. 8,
Tickets can be had in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Manager.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 5.
S S Caledonia, Hetherington, London

DEPARTURES.

October 5.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S Barenfels, Erbo, Hamburg
S S Caledonia, Hetherington, China
S S Dalworth, Smith, Dunkirk
S S Delta, Brooks, London
The following vessels began to load yesterday
Steamer Kasenga for Karachi
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3853 tons, Captain H R Hetherington, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 4679 tons, Captain J Erbo, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain H R Hetherington, sailed yesterday from harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dalworth:—The T M Company's steamer Dalworth, 2737 tons, Captain T G Smith, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Delta, 4737 tons Captain C. Brooks, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(Friday, October 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Wildenfels 3798, Antwerp, 18. Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 4634 Karachi 8. K N and Co.
5 Dalworth, 2737, Dunkirk 5/10, T M & Co.
6 Jalapa 4386 N Y. 5/10 Vol. Bros.
7 Barenfels 4678 Kochi 5/10, Graham & Co
9 Misty Law, 3289 N F, N F T M & Co
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi N F, K N & Co.
12 Delta 4780, Aden 6/10 M M and Co.
13 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.
17 Atlantic City, 2834, Middlesbro N F Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co
2 Skagem 3605 Antwerp N. F. Graham & C
3 Barjora 1908 P Gulf, 5/10 M M & Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busra 6/10 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3949, Rangoon N F, J F and Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha
15 Sultania, 2758 N F N F H S Shushtary and Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandwani
K & 18 Bamora, 3278 P Gulf, N F M M & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2753 N F 4/10 Scindia P N Co.
B Gairsoppa, 3277, Rangoon, N F M M and Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
F Upada 3382, Calcutta N F, M M & Co.
M Gurna 3228 N F, N F M M & Co.
O. Kamlavati, 617. N F B S N Co.
P Begum 3656 Coasting N F B S N Co.
Q Champavati 120 N F, N F B S N Co

EXPORTS.

October 5.
S S Plassy for London—53 bales woollen carpets Bouter & Co; 7 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 12 bales cowhides P E Boyce & Sons; 40 bales tanned cowhides 10 bales tanned goat skins Kalimahomed; 31 bundles lamb skins Cox's Shipping Agency; 120 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy; 10 casks rejections w s goat skins Nizamuddin & Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—52 cwt gum E Virji & Co.

S S Skagern for Antwerp—55 bales cotton fly B Karsondas & Co; 110 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas & Co; 25 bales cotton fly Walmer & Co.

S S Skagern for Ghent—110 bales cotton raw K Dewchand & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa—610 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co; 220 bales cotton raw K Dewchand & Co; 140 bales cotton raw B Karsondas & Co; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt castor seed 500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3500 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 5005 cwt linseed 4504 cwt rapeseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Genova for Naples—500 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw E Spinner & Co; 110 bales cotton raw Prien De Saone.

S S Jalapa for Genoa—1500 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton raw Vardmen Bros; 6 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Osaka for Kobe—1000 bales cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw Ozu Barin & Co; 180 bales cotton raw N Fatehally & Co.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw Ozu Barin & Co.

IMPORTS.

October 5.
S S Eibergen from Calcutta, Agents T M & Co—7225 tons coal.

S S Gairsappa from Moulmein, Agents M M & Co—18116 bags rice; 1797 pieces teak squares; 293 pieces teak squares ends; 52480 pieces 23273 bundles teak scantlings; 730 bundles teak scantlings ballings and sticks; 6463 pieces teak posts and planks; 13356 pieces 2083 bundles j w scantlings; 1179 bundles j w battens; 346 pieces j w planks; 3 pieces cupboards; 233 bags copra cakes; 150 cases cutch; 6 cases c p goods; 55 pieces tin blocks; 10 cases colours, dry; 668 pieces sleepers; 200 bundles old gunnies; 13 bundles old tarpaulins; 18 bags green tea; 10 cases tea; 51 bags croton seed; 24 bags copra; 6 bags old copper sheets; 2 bags plumbago.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 4th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.862	inches
Temperature of Air	81.4	degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.1	,,
Dew Point	73.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	78%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	,,
Minimum do do.	77.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ENE,W,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111	miles
Full of Rain	0.00	,,
Total fall during month	0.00	,,
do. do. year	77.56	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Oct.	0.00	,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th October, 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-east of the division, and in slight excess in the south-west. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was below the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Allahabad. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the west of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana, but generally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in lower Sind, and the minimum at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in the former area, and locally in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in central Kathiawar and at Deesa, and lower in Cutch; the minimum was lower in north Gujarat and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south of the division. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded over north-west Hyderabad, lightly to moderately clouded over the north Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Sholapur; the minimum was generally below normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused a few falls in south-east Madras. Madras reports 1.77in. of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th October, 1923, issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has been active only in Burma and north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Chota Nagpur, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and the east United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Mergui one inch; Akyab three; Kyaukpyu, Monywa one and a half; Bhamo one; Maymyo two; Dhubri three; Cox's Bazar one; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Purnea two; Gorakhpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER 1923

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'			0	0	
Do. 4th	92.5	80.9	0	0	
Jask	94.8	79 5	0	0	—0.07
Muskat	95.7	80.2	0	0	—0 16
PUNJAB—					
Multan	100.3	70.6	4 62	19.41	—0.41
Rawalpindi	92.3	59.2	12.71	31.74	+8.31
Lahore	99.1	60.6	10 95	30.12	—3.32
Hissar	99.3	7.1	19.59	48.11	+1545
Ambala	91.7	67.2	20.11	35.01	+0.15
Delhi	91 6	69.9	24.91		+2.09
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	93.4	67.0	3.91		+0.0
Mainpuri	88.8	67.	31.74		+8.31
Jhansi	91.9	64.8	30.12		—3.32
Cawnpore	87.9	69.9	48.11		+1545
Allahabad	82.1	73.0	35.01		+0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	101.3	70.6	3.64		+1.36
Karachi	83.2	75.5	3.98		—1.91
Ajmer	94.8	70.8	12.68		—5.70
Jaipur	96.5	67.2	18.62		—3.14
Kotah	94.0	71.0	42.37		+1647
Mount Abu	78.2	68.4	31.11		—2607
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
West	94.6	71.7	5.39		—8.00
Bhuj	89.4	7.9	4.36		—8.17
Dwarka	89.	75.3	7.17		—1031
Veraval	98.5	68.0	10.32		—1452
Rajkot	96.0	71.1	17.53		—2.10
Bhavnagar Para	92.1	74.2	25.95		—130
Surat	97.9	70.5	13.36		—1416
Ahmedabad	101.0	66.6	6.16		—1725
Deesa	90.7	67.6	27.18		0
Neemuch	88.8	61.4	33.13		+2.61
Indore					
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	87.9	64.5	73.54		+2360
Saugor	88.0	63.0	62.76		+2138
Hoshanagabad	88.1	68.4	51.87		+9.59
Khandwa	92.2	66.8	20.60		—6.34
Akola	92.2	68.0	21.92		—5.40
Amraoti	91.0	68.6	19.72		—8.81
Nagpur	90.1	68.0	43.74		+0.02
Chanda	89.9	65.0	4 .05		—3.38
Raipur	88.1	71.3	48.22		+3.25
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87.1	77.4	77.49		+9.99
Ratangiri	88.3	74.7	92.78		—1.97
Mormugao	82.8	75.1	103.38		+1687
Karwar	88.3	74 6	127.89		+1820
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	93.4	65.2	15.59		—3.25
Ahmednagar	91.4	61.4	17.02		—1.14
Poona	87.4	63.8	16.46		—4.88
Sholapur	98.9	65.5	19.71		—2.95
Bijaour	89.3	67.3	9.35		—6.02
Belgaum	85.	63.8	47.95		+7.95
Aurangabad	88.7	68.0	20.51		—2 16
Nizamabad(Indur)	88.6	63.3	28.46		—7 01
Hyderabad	88.1	69.6	21.78		—3.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	87.1	76.2	0.08	129.81	+2195
Calicut	85.8	74.6		123.56	+3443
Cochin	85.8	74.6		109.63	+3504
Colombo	85.8	75.1	0.22	43.65	+2097
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	94.2	74.1		19.22	—5.55
Bellary	96.8	73.5		4 57	—7.45
Cuddapah	94.8	75.8		8.96	—1087
Madras	98.8	78.8	1.77	11.89	—4.80
Bangalore	82.2	68.0	0.01	15.02	—5.25
Coimbatore	90.4	69.2		6.81	+0.40
Trichinopoly	96.8	75.6		8.36	—4.40
Negapatam	98.7	78.9	0.11	4.63	—6.49

"THE FORWARD."

PUBLICATION DELAYED.

The Managing Director of the "Forward" Publishing Company Ltd. writes from Calcutta under date the 29th September:—

We had expected to bring out the "Forward" on the 1st October, 1923. But Sj. Manmohan Bhattacharya B.Sc., who was our manager has been suddenly arrested under Bengal Regulation III of 1818. This has compelled us to modify our arrangement, and the issue of the paper will be delayed, we are afraid, by a week. The exact date will be notified very soon. The Printer's Declaration has been duly made.

THE GUJARAT MAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the last four years, times out of number our Association requested the Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to bring the Gujarat Mail to Bombay earlier than at present. Other public bodies like the Millowners' Association, Bombay, also made a similar request, but it is rather surprising that the T. M. who considers himself the only person to judge best in the matter, and who would refuse to consider any suggestions placed by our Association, has constatly flouted the public opinion. Three and a half years ago when I requested him to bring the Gujarat Mail earlier as it was done in the past viz: at 8-20 a.m. he wrote to state that as the engines had deteriorated on account of war, he could not either accellerate the speed nor bring the train to Grant Road at the old time but that he would do so no sooner new engines arrived. I pointed out to him that the train from Ahmedabad to Colaba is being intentionally delayed en route of one hour as can be seen from the timings of the Up train, viz., from Colaba to Ahmedabad. After a lapse of full three years, I again drew the attention of the authorities early this year, and I was given an altogether different reply, namely, that on account of the increase in the number of local trains, they are not in a position to bring the Gujarat Mail earlier than at present, although the T. M. felt the necessity of doing so. I pointed out that in no town preference was given to a local train against the mail train; more especially when passengers had to come by this train from such long distances as Karachi, Hyderabad and Rajputana. I also drew his attention to the fact that at present the Kathiawar Express arrives at Grant Road at 7-45 a.m. without causing any dislocation to the local service and it is surprising that the Gujarat Mail could not be brought at 8-15 a.m. The loss of one hour away with and with a slightly earlier hour of departure from Ahmedabad the train could arrive at Colaba at 8-15 a.m. But as in many cases obstinancy has harmed good causes, it appears because the T. M. has framed his opinion and would not like to listen to these reasonable suggestions. If there is the inclination on his part to meet the wishes of the passengers from long distances, he could start the Mail from Ahmedabad slightly earlier and instead of allowing the train to stop at Grant Road, take her straight to Colaba. This would not interfere with the local service also and the passengers' long standing grievances could be redressed forthwith. It is hoped the Traffic Manager will reconsider this matter and change the timings so as to bring the Gujarat Mail at 8-30 a.m. at Colaba. The Railway depends mainly on the income of long-distance passengers who pay higher fares by mail trains and it is only fair that their grievances should be heard first.
—Yours etc.

R. K. SIDHVA,
Hony: Secretary Passengers' Traffic and Relief Association, Karachi and Hony: Secretary, Citizens' Association, Karachi.

COCHIN HARBOUR.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, October 3.

A communique on the control and financing of the Cochin harbour states that if the experiment of opening the bar so as to bring vessels into the harbour all the year round succeeds, the net customs revenue will be equally divided between the British Government and the Travancore and Cochin durbars. Customs duties etc. will be at rates fixed in British India, but there will be no interference with the Travancore export duties or with a division of the export duty on tea. After the total seaborne trade of the port has averaged for three years 15 crores of rupees per annum, the port will be declared a major port and its control will pass to the Government of India.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft in.
F	5	6 46	24 10	5		
		18 50	23 11		13 40	20 7
Sat	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 0
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 5
S.	7	8 48	26 8	7	2 19	18 3
		21 6	26 5		15 11	18 2
M	8	9 31	27 8	8	3 11	17 4
		21 54	27 9		15 48	20 11
Tu	9	10 13	28 6	9	3 56	16 7
		22 42	29 0		16 25	15 8
W.	10	10 54	29 1	10	4 41	16 1
		23 25	29 10		17 2	14 7
Thu	11	11 35	29 5	11	5 23	15 11
					17 41	14 0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 506.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 556.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 546.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 153½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 455-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 77.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 92.50.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks 2,100 millions.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Oct. 4	
Telegraph Transfers	—	1/4 9/32 Steady
Bar Gold	—	£ 4/12/3 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	—	3 15/16 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Oct. 5 Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7 32
Bank Demand	1-4 1 4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 17 32
Fcs. Demand	595
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	158 3/4
Singapore	174 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London Oct. 4	
Rents 3 per cent.	—	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	—	31 15/16
" " 2 months hence	—	31 3/8

Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet—Small business.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	—	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	—	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct 4	
Exchange on London in Paris	—	77.90
" " " " Germany		2,550,000,000
" " " " Italy	—	102.30
Stockholm	—	17,16
Christiania	—	28,85
Amsterdam	—	11.08
Switzerland	—	25,46
	Yesterday	
Belgium	—	80,00
Ameur	—	290,000
	New York Oct 4.	
Demand Bills	—	4.06

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct, 4,	
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	—	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	—	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	—	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London Oct 4	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	—	£ 90 3 4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	—	£ 92 1/4—1 8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	—	£ 102 9/16+1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	—	" 55 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	—	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	—	89 1/4—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	—	59 1/8

	London, Oct. 4	
Conversion Loan	—	£ 78 9/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	—	" 102 3/8
7 per cent " "	—	" 118

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/4.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/4/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/4 nominal.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/14.

London, Oct. 4.

Bar gold ready s. 90-7.
Silver ready d. 31-15.
Silver forward d. 31-6

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—India bought to cover sales, China sold, America offering more freely.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready:—25—4—6			
Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—4—6	25—4—0	25—4—0
Kartak	25—4—0	25—3—6	25—4—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	0—5—0		
Kartak	0—6—0		

Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready—80—8—0 Pieces				
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—15—0	—	78—14—0	79—12—0
Kartak	78—13—0	—	78—14—0	78—12—0
Teji Mandi.				
Asho	1—0—0			
Kartak	1—9—0			

Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 65
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/2.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan 91/5.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan 96/5.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1933 97/4.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 104/9.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 104/9.
6½ per cent. Development Loan due 1935 108/2
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 77/2.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 76/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 101/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India Bank 81, Central 27 and Eastern Bank 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 435 n, Alliance 135, Apollo 28/12, By. Cotton 635, Bombay Dyeing 945, Bradbury 530, Century 508/12, Cent. India 543/12, Colaba Land 185, Coorla 160, Crescent 285, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 240, Elphinstone 65, Fazulbhoy 845, Finlay 550, Gokak 140, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 570, Kastoorchand 243/12, Khatao 306/4, Kohinoor 1750. Luxmi Cotton 4900, Madhavrao Scd. 80, Mathuradas 350, M. Petit 3200 xd, Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4100, New Great 547/8, New City 345, Pabani 430, Pearls 667/8, Phoenix 522/8, Shapurji 232/8, Simplex 388/12, Standard 1600 n, Swadeshi 530, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 302/8, B. Burma 357/8, B. Burma N. I. 87/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/10, B. Tramway 95, B. Steam 107/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni ord 110, Katni def 380, New India Insurance 15/14, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron ord 31/4, Tata Iron def 106/4, Tata Hydro 660 and Scindia Steam 8.

	London, Oct. 4.	
Chartered Bank	—	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	—	" 124
National Bank	—	" 44 1/4
Eastern Bank	—	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp	—	" 13 1/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 5th October. 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates
Adore Deccan	565	—	—	567/8
Colaba	—	—	—	185
Crescent	285	—	282/8	285
Kohinoor	1750	—	—	1750
Nagpore Ord.	542/8	—	536/4	543/12
New Great	540	—	521/4	545
Pearl	667/8	—	662 8	667/8
Phoenix	—	—	—	522/8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	940	—	931/4	945
Sir Shapurji	235	—	—	232/8
Simplex	395	—	393 12	387/8
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	528/12	—	521/4	530
Century	511/4	—	50	508/12
Alcock	—	—	—	302 8
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	75
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	110
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	390
Tata Steel Defd	107/8	11	105	106/4
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	31/4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	357/8
Bombay Burma New	—	—	—	87,8
Bombay Steam Ordy	—	—	—	107/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	93/12	—	—	95
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25/8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	32

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Oct. 4.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the followng results:—

Total Bullion	127,700,000	no change	
Pub. Deposits,	11,500,000	Dec. £	2,000,000
Other "	10,800,000	Inc. "	4,200,000
Govt. Securities,	44,700,000	Inc. "	2,900,000
Other Securites "	71,300,000	Inc. "	100,000
Notes & Gold "	22,000,000	Dec. "	800,000

The Bank Reserve is 16.8 p. c. of the Liabilities

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 10 points higher in New York futures. Early the market advanced, but later prices gave way on Wall Street and New Orleans selling and some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 35 to 37 points up. The market advanced on local buying.

Although we are inclined to look for higher prices in the long run we think that for the present the advance is likely to be held in check, and would temporarily prefer to sell in strong markets taking moderate profits.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 517 for F. G. Broach April-May. At the commencement of the session, Marwari Shroffs and jobbers and Commission Houses were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 511. On buying at this price by Marwari Bull operators the values improved to Rs. 512. But again the market gave way to Rs. 510 on Marwari Shroffs and an Indore operator selling, the quotation at 4 p.m. being Rs. 511. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 510½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 509 and closed easier at Rs. 507½ on Bear operators selling.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 466 and gradually declined to Rs. 462 on selling by Offices and in sympathy with the decline in Broach, the rate ruling at 4 p.m. being Rs. 463. F. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 404 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.	
F. G. Broach April-May	—	507 1/2
F. G. Bengal Dcer-January	—	403 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	—	460 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Oct. 5.			
Description	Sup-Fine	Fine	F.Good	Good F. Fair
M.G. Southerns	—	—	550	540 525

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.	
F.G.Broach April-May	—	511
F.G.Bengal Dcer-January,	—	404
Fine Oomra Dcer-January	—	462

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Patel Brotrers' report, dated 5th October says:—

New York market 4th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at Noon	Closing Prices	Since previous close
28.60	Oct.	28.72+12	28.70	+10
28.33	Dec.		28.41	+11
27,80	Jan.	27.99+09	27.93	+03
27,88	Mar.		27.91	+03
27.94	May		27.93	—01

Telegraphic market advices. Oct. highest 28.97, lowest 28.57, range .40 points. Nervous. Wall so selling. New Orleans selling, local traders selling, some long liquidation, limited demand.

Liverpool Market 4th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Close Prices	Since previous close.
16.73	Oct.	16.13+40	16.10+37	+37
15.15	Jan.	15.35+35	15.52	+37
14.95	Mar		15.31	+36
14.74	May.		15.09	+35
17.52	Jan.	Egyptian.	17.85	+33

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Bureau temporarily shocked bullish confidence; but cannot possibly construe an 11 million crop as bearish, besides think Government estimate will be a little full; expect higher market ultimately; but course of prices in the immediate future of market depends on freedom Southern selling and spinners buying. Do not expect a big decline would buy on good break. Another prominent trade house agrees. Receipts thus far found a ready sale and the basis in the South is generally steady. Reports indicate Co-operatives very active; may control 3,000,000 bales. Mills buying fairly freely on call. Still have large quantity on which to fix price. Dry goods market not yet on parity with raw material, but moderately active. (2) Steady market. Less selling pressure. Better tone in our market. Oct. highest 16.13, lowest 16.01, range .12 points.

Since writing the above we have received the following cable: "Local trade house good buyer. Declined in the afternoon on reports Amoskag Mills United States closing indefinitely. Market improved on favourable New York.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	600
" " Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices :—

New York—market advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.

Mid. Americans Spot Good inquiry	—	16.99
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	18.90
New York, 11 45 a.m.	Jan.	27.99
(As known in Liverpool at Closing time.)	Mar.	28.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	28.00
" " " "	Oct.	28.12
	Jan.	27.83

Liverpool, Oct, 3.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct. —	16.10+37
	Jan. —	15.52+37
	Mar. —	15.31+36
	May. —	15.09+35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Months.	Today's Prices.
October	16.10+37
November	15.82 +37
December	15.70+37
January	15.52+37
February	15.41+36
March	15.31+36
April	15.20+ 5
May	15.09+35
June	14.92 +35
July	14.72+34
August	14.70+34
September	13.37+34

Tone—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.70+33
Nov.	17.75+33
Dec.	17.82+33
Jan.	17.85+33
Feb.	17.9 +33
Mar.	17.95+33
April	18.00+33
May	18.00+33
June	18.09+33
July	18.00+33
Aug.	18.00+33
Sept.	18.00+33

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
M. G. Bengal Good	9.85
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	10.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.80
" " " Fully Good	11.30
" " " Fine	11.80
M. G. Broach, Good	12.55
" " Fully Good	12.95
" " Fine	13.35
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.75
" " Fully Good	10.15
" " Fine	10.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Oct 4.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	—	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—
" " Continent	—	—
Futures at New York Oct.	—	28.70 +10
" " " Dec.	—	28.41 +08
" " " Jan.	—	2 .93+03
" " " Mar.	—	27.91 +03
" " " May	—	27 9 —01
Spot Cotton at New York	—	29.20 +10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	28.50—
Futures " " Jan.	—	27.80+07
" " " Mar.	—	27.70 +10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	10 7/8
Silver—Foreign mined.	—	64

AMERICAN COTTON COLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Oct. 4. To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York.	Oct. —	28.70+ 10
	Jan. —	27.93+03
	Mar. —	27.91+03
	May —	27.93 +01

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 4.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Value	41
AUSTRALIAN O/N Nominal	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Value	42/6
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Nominal	41
Tone—Firm	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 14 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	13 14 0
Teaseed, White 35-15	77 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	61 0 0	13 8 0
Teaseed, Black	61 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	15 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	56 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 7 3	
Linseed, April/May	12 15 9	
Teeseed, Gujar, 35-15 D/J.	16 0 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 4.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N. Sellers Steady	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	20
" " Sellers	17 1/16
TONE OF LINSEED—Forward Easier.	
LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O Nominal	21 7/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N-D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED 5-0 Paid Steady	£ 17 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Quoted	21 1/8
Tone—Fair moderate business.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov.-Dec. Sellers	41/6
" Jan/Apl. Paid	38
Tone—	

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13 3/4
Tone—Dull.	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	15 1/8
Tone—Irregular.	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 4

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta O-D Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay O-D Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi O-D Sellers	24/7
Tone—	

SUGAR REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with fair demand and prices for ready sugars are unchanged while forward positions are 6d. to 8d. lower owing to weak sellers and easier advices from Java and America. Firms are not sellers at reduced prices hence no direct business to report. Calcutta and Karachi report a quiet market with small business. Java report a quiet but steady market with small fluctuations and moderate business doing. America ruled quiet throughout the week and prices have gone down from 6 to 5½ dollars. There is no news from Mauritius. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

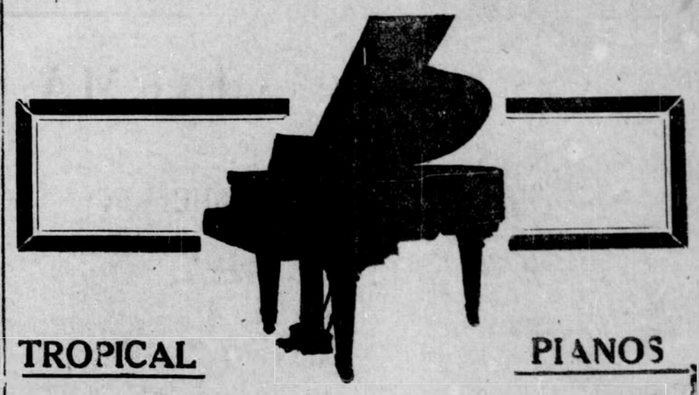
T.M.O. ready, Rs. 22-12 equal to 24s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 120,000 bags.
T.M.O. September-October 24s. 1d. F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. October-December 24s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

MESSRS. ABDULLA JOSAB & CO.

Bombay, October. 5.

	Wallace	Bombay	Union	Laxm.
Superfine	18/8	18	18	
House-hold	17/4	16/3	16/8	
Export	17	16	16	
Bassay	13/8	13	13	
Atta No 1				



TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for :—

BLUTHNER	BECHSTEIN
ALLISON	BRASTED
COLLARD	CHAPPELL
ERARD	CRAMER
STROHMENGER	ESTEY
NIENDORF	HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN,

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Bran. Coarse	1	0/15/6	0/15/3
Bran, Fine	1/2	1/1	1/1
Soji	20	19/8	19/8
Rawa	19	18/8	18/8

METALS.

	London, Oct. 4.	
English best Selected Copper	—	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	" 61 3/4
Copper Braziers	—	" 83
Yellow Metal	—	" 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	—	" 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets £ 19 net F.O.B.		

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
Gorman Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 8 0

Copper Standard G.M.B.	—	—
Copper best English Selected	—	—
TIN BLOCK	—	£ 205

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 5

	per lb	Rs a p.
Kilachand	No. 14	1/2 0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12	1/2 0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12	1/2 0 12 3
David	No. 10	1/2 0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 10	1/2 0 11 6
Trikamdas	No. 10	1/2 0 11 9
Sattara	No. 12	1/4 0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6	1/2 0 9 9
Light house	No. 6	1/2 0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 0
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 6
Japan	No. 20	1/2 0 15 6
Kilachand	No.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton pressed etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th Oct. 1923.

Cotton	2996	Bs
Wheat	8503	Qrts.
Linseed	9303	"
Rapeseed etc.	100	"
Gingellyseed	95	"
Poppyseed	333	"
Groundnuts	525	"
Castorseed	8715	"
Rice	1532	"
Myrabollams	1043	"
Cottonseed	9971	"
Mowraseed	154	"
Gram	1976	"
Juwar	559	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	34	"
Bajri	823	"
Coal	329	Tons.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

MONEY.

There has been no interruption to the easy monetary conditions, with call money remaining readily available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period remains round 2½ to 3½ per cent. There is a marked increase of Rs. 175.95 lakhs in the cash balance at the Imperial Bank, this reflecting the flow of funds into trade centre from up-country

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, the Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 70.75 lakhs while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 299.70 lakhs. The cash balance now stands at Rs. 39,39,68,000 the percentage being 41.18 as compared with 40.36 of last week The Bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

The weaker tendency which has been evidenced in the gilt-edged market during past weeks continues and prices have further eased. 3½ per cent. Government Paper has declined to Rs. 65. 5 per cent. Bonds due 1933 are quoted at Rs. 97/4 and 1945—55 at Rs. 96/5. 5½ Bonds due 1925 were done at Rs 106/2 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 104/9. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 are quoted at about Rs. 102 and Rs. 102/2 respectively; 1930 at Rs. 103/8 and 1932 at Rs. 104.9 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan was quoted at about Rs. 105/2.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been steady during the week. Towards the middle of the week, rates were somewhat firmer but at the close the market was quiet. There was a moderate number of bills showing both here and in Calcutta and the enquiry for the bullion remittances was on an improved scale.

American exchange has seen only slight fluctuations during the week with a somewhat higher level at the close. From the opening rate of 4.55 1/4dols. the quotation fell to 4.54 1/8dols. but at the close has been steady at 4.55 3/4dols. In the principal Continental exchanges there has been a further tendency to weakness. French francs eased from 74 to 77.80 Belgian francs declined from 86.90 to 92.50 and the Italian lira from 99.00 to 102. German marks during the course of the week have fallen from the quotation of 800 millions to 2100 millions to the pound sterling.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council bills for Rs. 30 lakhs. Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 270 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills 4 and deferreds at 1s. 4d. Rs. 30 lakhs. (b) Immediates— Nil. Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

The gold market during the early part of the week showed a tendency to improvement in sympathy with the movements in the American cross-rate and the advance in the price of the metal in London. In the latter market the rate improved from 90s. 6d. to 90s. 9d. but was easier at the close quoting 90s. 7d. In our market the price for ready gold after improving from Rs. 25/4/9 to Rs. 25/6 was easier at the close.

The highest and lowest rates during the week in our market were Rs. 25/59 and Rs. 25/4 for ready Rs. 25/6 and Rs. 25/4 for 24th October settlement and Rs. 25/6 and Rs. 25/4 for 23rd November settlement. The sovereign was maintained throughout the week round Rs. 15/15 for ready and Rs. 15/15/3 for forward. With the hardening of rates the offtake somewhat further declined but averages some 10,000 tolas a day, the stock being estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,93,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is £4,00,000. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £80,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 21,44,403 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the month of September amounted to Rs. 2,32,09,834 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market has been characterised by a strong speculative activity during the week, but rates have fluctuated within narrow limits. In London the price of the metal improved from 31 7/8d. to 32 1/4d. but at the close was somewhat easier round 31 15/16d. for ready with 31 3/8d. for forward, the movement in the price being mainly resultant from buying by India in the

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 2 p.m.
Poona Races: Ninth Extra Meeting. The Goodbye Plate.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Meeting for declaring result of Polling, Morarji Goculdass Hall, Cavel, 12 p.m. to 5-40 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" v. Inniskilling "A"

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.
Oct 6 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 24m.
Oct 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 24m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

"IRENE", youngest daughter of P. M. Fernandez, Medical Practitioner, Cavel. Funeral Cortez leaves his residence at 4 p.m. arriving at St. Andrews Church, Bandra at about 5 p.m.

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

PUTLIBAI, wife of Mr. Munmohandas Ramji Vora, died yesterday (Friday) night at 11-30 p.m. Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.), Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 5th October 1923.
Smallpox 1 attack and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 100; total mortality this day last year 91.

LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

On and after Monday September 10th 1923, the address of the Labour Office, Bombay will be—Old Custom House, Mint Road.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A correspondent sends us a G. I. P. Third Class Season Ticket bearing No. 326 for three months ending December 16, and in the name of Gajanan Hari, which was picked up outside the Dadar Railway Station at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday. The owner can have it on calling for it at "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Editorial Department.

THE PEOPLES' FREE HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

A clinical meeting will be held at the Peoples' Free Hospital, 2 Lamington Road on Wednesday the 10th October, 1923 at 7-30 p.m. when interesting cases will be demonstrated by members of the Hon. Staff. All members of the medical profession are cordially invited.

DEV SAMAJ.

In our Note of the Day on the Dev Samaj, appearing in last Wednesday's issue the number of whole-time workers of the Samaj was stated to be 101. We are given to understand that the number gives the total of whole-time as well as lay-workers.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

19th Sunday after Trinity.

7 a.m. Holy Communion. 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Woodward E. Hymns—320, 380, 330, 413. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns—51, 481, 490. Collections for—Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

On Sunday the 7th instant the Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Master J. Sule at 7-30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum.

"SAIFUL ISLAM."

The "Saiful Islam", a copy of which we have received is the only Nationalist Tamil daily paper intended for the Mussalmans of South India. It is supported by almost all the important Mohamaden Association and Leagues.

NORTH INDIA BENGALI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

At the request of a large number of Bengali ing on the 30th September to hold the Conference on the 26th and 27th December, 1923. A number of papers have already been received. Gentlemen interested in the Conference are invited to send their contributions and the names of local delegates not later than the 7th December to the Secretary Dr. P. K. Acharya, I.E.S., M.A., Ph.D., D.Lit., University Professor of Sanskrit, Allahabad.

PASSENGER LIST.

The following are among the passengers by the P and O s.s. "Delta" leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—
Lt-Col W M Anderson; Mr J A Arnowitz, Col E L Bagshawe; Sir Fairless Barber; Lt-Col C E Bruce, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Mr L V B Chowdary; Mr K C R Chowdhury; Mr S K Das; Mr Raghubar Datt Pant; Mr D G Diwaker; Major M S Irani; Mr Ismail; Maung Kast; Lady Maghiac; Major A W Malet; Capt V C G Menon; Mr D D Neroy; Dr J B Pate; Mr J S Rosenthal; Mr Sinha; Major A W Waler; Mr Ram Narain; Mr Matadin Ram; and Lt-Col G C Wheeler, V.C.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

The members of the Portuguese Republica Sporting Club, Bombay, are celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Portuguese Republic to-day (Saturday by a dance at the I. L. I. Hall, Dabul, commencing at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

VEDANTA CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class in English at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day and at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Asaram, Santa Cruz, from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on Sunday.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Under the auspices of the School of Religions Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, M.A., Bar-at-Law will deliver an address on "Life of the Prophet Mahomet" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

CLERKS' UNION.

A public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Clerks' Union to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. when Messrs. J. B. Petit Joseph Baptista and G. B. Tank will give addresses on "Work in the Councils."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee Members of the above Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office (5th Floor, 123-125, Hornby Road Fort), of the Union.

GITA LECTURE SERIES.

The 11th lecture of the Series will come off to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya when Mr. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide will speak on "The various kinds of Devotion" and the seven problems of Philosophy and Science the reference to the 7th, 8th Chapters of the Gita.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics, started under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, will, as usual, meet to-morrow (Sunday) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, at 8-30 a.m. Mr. C. S. Deole will be in charge. It is open to all.

ANDHERI LANDHOLDERS & RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Andheri Landholders and the Residents' Association a public meeting of the voters of the Bombay Suburban District, and the members of this Association will be held in the "Premises of the Andheri Education Society" opposite the Andheri Station to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m., when Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A. who is a candidate from the Thana District for the ensuing Council election, will deliver an address on "The Use of Councils for obtaining Swaraj." The Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, the Chairman of this Association, will preside on the occasion.
The public of Andheri, Bandra, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and other suburban areas and the members of this Association are requested to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

There will be a public meeting of the members of Y. M. M. A. to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Anjuman-e-Islam High School when Mr. Malik Allah Din will deliver a lecture in Urdu on, "Brotherhood in Islam". Mr. S. K. Nabiullah will preside.

CARE OF THE EXPECTANT MOTHER.

A class on the above subject, arranged by the Catholic Women's Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, will be conducted by Dr. Miss Myrtle Machado, M.B., B.S., at the Gloria Church School Hall Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. The class is free and open to ladies only.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The First Sessions of the Bombay Provincial Postmen's Conference will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday and Monday the 7th and 8th instant between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m.

VOLUNTEERS HAWK KHADDAR.

Under the auspices of the Khaddar Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress Volunteers will hawk Khaddar in the different Wards of the City tomorrow (Sunday) in honour of Gandhi Jayanti according to the Hindu Calendar.

FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS.

We have received the following additional contributions towards the Kanara and other Districts Flood Relief Fund:—
Messrs. Mathradas Liladhar and Co Rs. 250; Mr. Mathradas Dongersee Rs. 250; Bai Soonabai Minocheher Vakil Rs. 100; Bai Jerbai Pestonji Choksi Rs. 25.

BEHAR RELIEF FUND.

Mr. V. C. Desai (Bhavnagar) Rs. 25; Bai Rewabai Jadhav Rs. 6.

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. Kamlabai Purshotam Ramji Rs. 100; Bai Rewabai Jadhav Rs. 5.
In the list of contributions received by the Treasurer, Kanara Relief Fund and published yesterday in this journal the amount received from "Anonymous" should be Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 520.

KONKAN AND THE KONKANI LANGUAGE

Under the auspices of the Anthropological Society, Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan delivered three lectures on the subject "Konkan and the Konkani language" the last of which came off on Wednesday. Konkani is a dialect spoken by and known to over a million people and as such is not negligible. As the lecturer showed in his lectures, this is a dialect older than even Marathi and bears close relationship to the mother language Sanskrit, than many of the recognized 'Prakrits.' This dialect has even served as a feeder to Marathi while it has not hesitated to draw words and inspiration from inter-territorial languages like Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and even Kanarese and Malayalum. It has also adopted words from such foreign languages as Arabic, Portuguese and English. The lecturer cited examples to show how the dialect was capable of being used to the best advantage in perfect. Dr. Chavan has done a service in putting at rest some of the doubts and misconceptions regarding the origin and growth of this interesting dialect.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS.

NATIONAL SONGS AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee the boys and girls of Rastriya Vidyalaya Mela will entertain the public with National Songs to-morrow (Sunday) from 9 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.). Very interesting programme has been arranged by the above Mela to complete the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations successfully. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

AT GHATKOPAR.

Sunday, the 7th instant, being Mahatma Gandhi's birthday according to Hindu calendar, members of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee will hawk khaddar from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. There will also be a spinning competition at 2 p.m. in the Committee's office and at 8-30 p.m. there will be Bhajan Kirtan, in which members of the depressed classes have been specially invited to take part.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND WORKERS' ASHRAM, PALGHAT.

The National School and Workers' Ashram, Palghat, is intended to help to train future workers also by the help of an unpretentious Vidyalaya in which many of the present workers can be teachers. Since one of the main objects is to enable the workers to stand on their own legs by means of labour, it would also help the students in the art of self-help for finding their maintenance. In short the idea is to start an organisation which while furnishing the workers a place from which they can more securely fight India's battle, at the same time would enable a number of young men to train themselves up as future citizens of a free India. The organisation has already started work by purchasing a plot of land, and some small buildings are being put up for the Vidyalaya and the other residential requirements. The plot has been purchased with a view to enable the workers to come directly in contact with some of the lowest untouchables of Malabar. The position of these untouchables would prove to be a barometer of the success of the workers. For all of these objects it has been found that a modest sum of Rs. 2,000 is at present necessary and for the raising of which Sjt. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, one of the many hundreds of young men who gave up their bright careers at the clarion call of the Mahatma, is present in our midst.
To achieve this object a variety entertainment will be held at the Damodar Thakersey Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. It is hoped that the charitably disposed public at Bombay, especially the Kerala residents here will extend their helping hand to make the efforts of the organisers a success.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

The case in which Dr. Elmore Hindman, a citizen of New York, who is charged by Inspector Smith of the C. I. D., Bombay, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,500, was proceeded with yesterday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaon Police Court.
Mr. Hanumantrao Rangarao continuing his evidence said that on the 10th August, 1922, the prospectuses of the two companies were issued. He also identified some other prospectuses of the Companies issued from time to time on different dates. The witness received a letter signed by the accused that he was appointed a director in the International Transportation and Development Company, authorising him to collect moneys. He did not attend any meeting of the directors or shareholders before the 30th of September. The witness submitted the articles of Association and memorandum of the Companies and said that the accused was the president of the two Corporations and he was all in all there. The accused was the treasurer and general manager. Subsequently when he came to know that the affairs of the Company concerning finance were mismanaged, he brought a proposal before the Board of Directors. A meeting was convened at which the accused and some other directors were present. The secretary generally took notes of what happened at the meeting and recorded the proceedings in the minute book. A resolution was passed appointing Messrs. Gardar and Company as auditors of the Company. The accused was authorised to open an account in the name of the two Companies with the Central Bank of India and the same to be operated upon by the president, secretary and one of the directors. There was no resolution passed at any of the meetings of the Company about investing monies in the International Banking Corporation. There were roughly 5,000 shareholders of both these Companies. Four directors were dismissed on the grounds of improper conduct of business, of conspiracy and misusing the funds of the shareholders. The accused further said that if anybody dared to oppose him he would shoot him. The witness and four other directors met at the Great Western Building and passed a resolution protesting against the mismanagement and irregular system of accounts by the accused and his failure to give satisfactory explanation regarding their proceedings.
The case was then adjourned till Tuesday at 1-30 p.m.

FORCIBLE DETENTION IN BROTHEL

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Malpass charged Sadik Hussein Mahomed Amir and Tilla Abdulla with detaining one Masumbi alias Yasinbi against her will in a brothel at Kamatipura for the purpose of prostitution.
The facts of the case have been already published in the "Chronicle."
The Magistrate while convicting both the accused observed in the course of his lengthy judgment that the accused were jointly interested in the brothel in question. Accused No. 1 did not put the complainant to the life of prostitution in his brothel, but made her over for that purpose to accused No. 2 at Kamatipura. Here for five days the complainant earned as a prostitute, her earnings were taken out of her control and she was kept in fear of arrest by the police if she left the brothel. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate convicted and sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and to suffer hard labour for three months.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

Pandu Dhondu, an old offender having eight previous convictions, was charged yesterday by Sergeant Harrison before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, with house-breaking by day and theft of property valued at Rs. 138 belonging to Ganjanan Parasram, a motor-driver, residing in Gaiwadi.
The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 4th instant the complainant locked his room and went out for his daily work. About 1 p.m. his cleaner who was in the garage heard a noise coming from the room. He went there and found the door broken open and the accused standing in with a bundle of clothes. The complainant immediately arrested the accused and made him over to the police.
The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

CORONER'S COURT.

DIES OF WOUNDS.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Luxmon Fakira, a Hindu, who in a domestic squabble stabbed his brother's widow and then inflicted wounds wounds inflicted with a clasp knife by himself.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.

Jackie Godker, a toddy drawer (50), climbed a coconnut tree on the morning of the 21st September at Dadar, when he fell down having lost his balance. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday night.
The jury returned a verdict of death due to concussion of the brain.

CO-WIFE'S DEATH.

On Thursday night in consequence of certain information, Deputy Inspector Dandekhan proceeded to a chawl on the De Lisle Road where he found Dagdibai (35), a Hindu woman, lying dead in her room on the first floor.
Enquiries showed that the deceased was the wife of Tukaram Genu. She came to Bombay on Thursday noon with Yemunabai, co-wife of Tukaram from up-country and put up in Tukaram's room. It is alleged that at 4 p.m. on Thursday, Yemunabai was heard by a neighbour to say that Tukaram gave her a blow and Dagdibai died soon after. On examination of the body by the police two small wounds on the right leg and one on the left leg were found.
At the Coroner's inquest Tukaram was present when Pandurang, deceased's son (9), said on hearing in his school from a boy that his mother had been kicked by his father, he went home and found his mother dying. She died in the evening.
Further enquiry was adjourned.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse", the picture which has been having such a phenomenally successful run at the Excelsior Theatre during the past week, is having its season extended over the week-end when it will be shown twice nightly, to-night, to-morrow and Monday, at 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. On Tuesday, and nightly until the end of the week, it will be shown at 6-15 p.m. only.
There are many visitors who will welcome the opportunity of again seeing this really remarkable film, whose great moral lesson cannot be grasped in one visit. The colossal story, the immensity of conception, the settings, the plot, have caused it to be hailed as the supreme expression of cinema art.

* * * *

THE LONDON SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA, who are arriving in Bombay after a highly successful tour in South Africa, will present a novel jazz entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre, where they are commencing a short season on Tuesday night at 9-30 p.m. Although the orchestra plays through a large portion of the performance, there are, in addition, many vocal items, in fact it is claimed that this is the first real vocal jazz ever brought to the East. The Orchestra, which is under the direction of the well-known London humourist, Mr. Edgar Adeler, had the honour of the continued patronage of T. R. H. the Prince and Princese Arthur of Connaught in South Africa.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The latest Paramount super film, "Footlights", introduces a new star, Miss Elsie Ferguson, at the Empire Theatre this week.
It tells the story of a poor but talented little variety artiste, who, under the guidance of an astute and enterprising manager, becomes one of the greatest of Russian actresses.
The film will specially appeal to the members of the fair sex who can feast their eyes on Miss Ferguson's wonderful wardrobe consisting of nearly forty of the latest creations of the modiste's art, and representing a small fortune.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—A thrilling Luciano picture featuring the famous actor, Sansonia, is the central attraction at the Empress Theatre. Entitled "The Man of Steel" it tells of the deadly enmity between the proprietors of two rival banking concerns. Bob (Sansonia) decides to give his assistance to the weaker of the two, and is immediately involved in a whirlpool of intrigue by his powerful and dangerous enemies. His escape from them provides some of the most daring episodes ever filmed. They include the climbing of church steeples, diving from the top of a high building on to a telegraph wire, and sensational stunts on a wire rope stretched between two lofty towers.
The Madan-Luciano pictures are specially produced in Europe with the utmost capacity for thrills and amazing situations.
Our football readers will be glad to hear that, by special request, the popular Football Topical showing the recent final for the Rovers Tournament between Mohan Bagan and the Durham Light Infantry, will be included in the programme.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—The West-End Cinema screens this week Thomas H. Ince's production "L'Apache" (5 Reels) featuring the pretty winsome star Dorothy Dalton. All lovers of high-class society dramas can be recommended not to miss this excellent production of Dorothy Dalton in a fascinating new role of life in the lights and shadows of "Gay Paree." "The Apache Dance! Look at her! Look at the fire, the abandon, the —— Gad! there's a girl can do it right." Thus she helped the Paris revellers to "make a night of it." Little they knew of the sacrifice that had led her there, or of the brute, the Apache King, who had twisted her arm and warned "Remember, a little life in your dance to-night." Little she knew she was dancing away the lives of two who carelessly watched or that the night would bring a strange new life to her. A Neely Edwards one-reel comedy and the International News are included in the programme.

* * * *

CINEMA MAJESTIC.—The Cinema Majestic is screening this week the famous Mahrastra Film Co.'s "Sinhgadha" for the benefit of its patrons. The picture is a landmark in the art of Indian Screen. And that this popular subject should have been so beautifully dealt with must be a pleasure to all lovers of Shivajee. The story illustrates the faithfulness of Shivajee's associates, and the bravery of Rajput ladies.

* * * *

MUSICAL CONCERT.—Prof. Krishnarao Shankar Pandit who has studied a complete course of music, under the direct disciples of the well-known musicians Hasu Haddukha of Gwalior, is going to hold a concert in aid of Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Gwalior, to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) and tomorrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. It is hoped that the music-loving public of Bombay will not lose the opportunity of helping a deserving institution. Prof. Krishnarao Pandit has been awarded a gold medal and the title "Gayak-Shiromani." The music section of the Ahmedabad Congress has also granted him a certificate of merit conferring on him a title "Gayan-Visharada."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please insert the following in your [illegible] the letters in various papers by Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Nariman and others. We need not mind the opportunity to vote in favour of Mr. Bharucha's amendment. Come and vote for the amendment. People are aware how Mr. Bharucha has attempted hard to bring the matter to a common understanding but that being disregarded some of the Directors brought in the requisition. Fortunately, shareholders with due condemnation have thrown it out in the last meeting. To-morrow also shareholders must come and do in the same way, and (1) should vote in favour of the amendment. (2) The proxies signed under misunderstanding may be withdrawn. (3) Shareholders residing in Bombay and suburbs should come in person as some of the proxies were out of time and some irregular in drafts etc. (4) Shareholders should take into account the fact that the major part of the shareholders were being deprived of their monies, as big a sum as about Rs 7,00,000. (5) Shareholders must be prepared to face any temptation, and do according as conscience's command.
Mr. Paymaster is to collect votes in favour of Mr. Bharucha's amendment and Mr. Chhotalal Killachand Deochand for the opposition. Let us muster strong in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall from 12 to 5 p.m. Shareholders do not fail.—Yours, etc.,
DALPATRAM PRANSHANKER PATHAK.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon and the party reached Trivandrum on Thursday noon and were received by H. H. the Maharaja and other State officials. The Nair Brigade presented the Guard of Honour. There will be a state banquet at the palace.

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The match in the League First Division resulted to-day as follows:—
Notts County one, Middlesboro' nil.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 3 GOALS.
(Turner 1, Shaw 1, Ellis 1.)
Bengal United F. C. ..... 2 GOALS
(Jalaluddin 2.)

An interesting match was the result of the encounter between the Commercial Gymkhana and the Bengal United in a second division league fixture which came off on the Cooperage ground on Friday evening. The Commercial Gymkhana just managed to win by the odd goal in five although the balance of exchanges was decidedly in favour of the Bengali team. The Bengal United were without the services of their skipper Gupta, and Sampat their regular half-back. Sen in goal distinguished himself by his excellent saves while Iyer and Roy at back did excellent work. The Bengali forwards yesterday showed considerable improvement in speed and command over the ball and with a little more understanding they are bound to make a show before the season is out. The Commercial Gymkhana team as a whole was not upto much and most of the attacking was the result of individual efforts. Their defensive tactics consisted mainly of heaving and obstructing.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

A late start was made and twenty five minutes each way was allowed by the referee. Soon after the kick-off the Commercial forwards got away with the ball but were checked by Bhattacharjee. The Gymkhana began to press and secured a penalty which V. Smith sent over. Blyth had a chance soon after but he aimed too high. The Gymkhana forced a corner. From the well placed kick that follow Stewart got possession and his pass to Turner resulted in the latter scoring. The Gymkhana continued to attack and Shaw sent a shot to Sen off a corner kick but the Bengali custodian saved the situation by throwing the ball over the goal line just as Ellis rushed at him. Play was now confined to the free end of the ground and both side forward jumbled for some time, when Shaw got away with an individual effort by dodging through Mukherjee and Roy and netted the ball, giving Sen no chance at all.
From the kick-off, the Bengali forwards began to attack and Sinha, receiving a clear pass from Bagchi, shot at McGill who manSoon after the referee signalled for changing over. As the game had started late, the teams were allowed only a minute to cross over.

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
Bengal United ..... nil.

The second moiety proved to be the more interesting period and both teams played a fast game, the losing side having the better of exchanges. The bare footed team began to attack and gave Slater and Turner an anxious time of it. Jalal the Bengali centre-forward ran through but was heaved off his feet by Turner the Gymkhana left back. Soon after Sinha tried a longshot which hit the cross-bar and rebounded into play and Turner cleared with difficulty. Now both goals were visited in turn and a few minutes of mid-field play followed. The United forwards showed considerable dash and speed and proved a menace to the Gymkhana defence. Bhattacharjee sent a clear pass to Jalaluddin who ran through, evading the pushes of the Gymkhana backs and beat the Commercial custodian with a well placed shot. It seemed to put new vigour into the Bengali team who were constantly on the offensive. Bagchi, the left-extreme ran down his line and back-passed to Sinha who sent a stiff-one to McGill who cleared well. Sinha and jalaluddin were now prominent in the Bengali attacking line the latter being responsible for several individual runs. Day centred to Kar but Turner saved at the cost of a corner. Soon after Turner, the Gymkhana inside-left got possession and ran through but Iyer tackled him and sent the ball away with a hard kick. Ellis got possession and dodging through the backs netted the ball, Sen making no attempt to save. From the kick-off, the Bengali forwards began to attack and severely tested the Gymkhana defence during the next ten minutes. Between themselves Sinha and Jalal made a successful attempt and Jalal getting possession, beat McGill with a hard kick from a range of about 30 yards. He was loudly cheered for this feat and now led the attack. Off a pass from Mukherjee Bagchi scored from an "off-side" position but the referee happened to be awake on this occasion. The Bengalis continued to attack but the final whistle sounded before they could equalise.

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Bengal United ..... 2 goals.
The teams were:—
COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA:—McGill, Slater and Turner; Smith, Blyth, and Maymann, Stewart, Shaw, Ellis, Turner and V. Smith
BENGAL UNITED:—Sen; Iyer and Roy, Mirza Bhattacharjee and Mukherjee, Day, Kar, Jalaluddin, Sinha and Bagchi.
Referee: Mr. F. W. Thornback.
TO-DAY AT 5-15.
Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Inniskilling "A."

MADRAS RUGBY SEMI-FINAL.

BOMBAY TEAM DRUBBED BADLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Madras Rugby Football Tournament was played this evening on a island ground before a large crowd of spectators the contesting teams being the Madras Gymkhana "A" and the Bombay Gymkhana. The former XV. won by 22 points to nil. Bombay was outplayed in every department, though they fought hard throughout. The Madras backs and three quarters never failed to distinguish themselves and scored several times. The Madras forwards did splendid work.
The Ceylon team and Calcutta will play to-morrow, and the winners meet Madras Gymkhana "A" in final.

FOOTBALL AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 4.

The Madras Rugby Football Tournament semi-finals concluded this evening on the Island Ground between Ceylon Rugger Union and Calcutta Football Club, the former running out winners by three points. The weather was threatening early in the afternoon and rain which came down in torrents stopped in time. The ground was however slippery but notwithstanding this the evening's match was one of the best ever witnessed in Madras. The game was hotly contested from start to finish on both the sides. The Ceylon team was in best form and Calcutta though vanquished made a good impression but unfortunately they missed several chances owing to the splashy condition of the ground. At half time the scores were Ceylon two tries (six points) and Calcutta nil. Calcutta next pulled themselves up and after a spirited play the game terminated, scores being Ceylon six points and Calcutta one try (three points.)
The teams were:—Ceylon Rugger Union:—L. Gardner, R. G. E. Laird, Cameron, M. H. Robinson, B. Reekie, R. W. E. Spence, J. D. Farquharson G. Adams (Captian) J. G. Hammond, R. W. Romer, F. I. S. Sutherland, H. W. Sampson, R. G. Hartley, P. H. Greig, and W. M. Miller; Calcutta Football Club: W. H. Hartas, W. E. Green R. Brook, F. M. Clegborn, H. G. Mackey D. E. Price, A. S. Le Mastry, G. B. Gourley, M. L. Fenon, H. E. Williams, P. Fleury, W. P. Bleshy R. S. Hills, C. S. Wilson and M. Lowles. The Ceylon Rugger Union will play the Madras Gymkhana on Saturday for the finals.
In the second semi-final of the Madras rugby football tournament Ceylon beat Calcutta by 6 points to 3. The final will take place on Saturday when Madras 'A' will meet Ceylon.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

9TH EXTRA MEETING

SELECTIONS (BY "SENEX.")

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—6 Furlongs.
PICCOLO 1
CANTERBURY LAMB 2
HUON RIVER 3

THE LONSDALE HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs.
KASER GIRL 1
BANKRUPTCY 2
TROILUS 3

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Div. I.—5 Furlongs.
MARY'S LAMB 1
CARTON PIERRE 2
MUSK RAT 3

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Div. II.—6 Furlongs.
IRRIGATE 1
NIKOLAKI 2
MEDDLESOME 3

THE FINAL PLATE.—1 Mile.
MENTOR 1
ALDER 2
MOYEED 3

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. 1½ Miles.
ARAB KNIGHT 1
SALSETTE 2
LAMINGTON 3

THE PERIM PLATE.—1¼ Miles
HERO 1
DON'T CARE 2
BARONET 3

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Columbus (Georgia).—Young Stribling has been awarded the Light Heavy-weight Boxing Championship of the World against Mike Motigue who fought despite the injury to his left thumb owing to the ugly attitude of the public. Referee Harry Ertle who adjudicated in the Dempsey Carpentier fight first declared the match drawn at the end of the stipulated ten rounds but changed his decision as a consequence of the spectators' hostile demonstration. Subsequently, he was escorted by the police to his hotel. Stribling is 18 year-old high school boy who has been trained by his father and brother. Ertle later declared that he never indicated a draw but took twelve pressmen's opinion all of whom favoured Stribling.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Columbus—Three hours later it was officially declared that the fight had ended in a draw, the referee saying that he gave Stribling the decision under the spectators' intimidation.
Motigue, interviewed, asserted that he was forced to enter the fight at the point of pistols. His manager declared, the spectators threatened to hang him if the fight was called off.—Reuter.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

LONDON, Oct. 4.

At Newmarket to-day, the Jockey Club Stakes resulted in a win for Reid Walker's "Inkerman" at hundred to six against Lord Furness's "Legality" was second at ten to one against, and Lord Derby's "Tranquil" third at three to one, on. Six ran. The race was won by one and a half length and "Tranquil" came in a short head behind the second.—Reuter.

SIMLA DURAND TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS BEAT R. F. A

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct 4.

The 2nd Brigade R.F.A. were defeated at Annandale, to-day by the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry by the narrow margin of one goal. Both the teams showed the effects of their previous bouts and although the Gunners pressed hard sending in shot after shot they could not score and half time came with nothing up. Watson the left back of the Gunners and the captain of the team played on the move by well directed passes. The Durham defence was good especially the goalkeeper and the Durham's team were seen to advantage. Following a free kick awarded against the Durhams Newell missed what appeared to be a gilt edged chance of scoring. When the full time was blown there was still no score and an extra 10 minutes were played each way. The Durhams made a smart run down and there was only the Artillery goalie to beat when Watson seemed to appear from nowhere and took the ball off Hawkesley's foot. The Durhams got their goal 3 minutes before the time. Anderton who had done nothing upto then received a nicely judged pass from Morgan and scored with a beautiful left drive. The Artillery worked hard to equalise but without success.

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THE STORY OF INDIAN LIFE AND EDUCATION.
By Prof. M. R. GIDVANI, M.A., Diploma in Education (London.)
This book, which contains 12 chapters, will be out shortly. It shows how the present system of education deadens the growth of the student and suggests a practical scheme of making the education of to-morrow a joy for ever.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1923.
(576th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A BREACH OF FAITH.

If Lord Lytton's Government hope that the second communique they have issued on the subject of the deportations under Regulation III of 1818 will reassure the public any more than the first communique issued by them a few days ago, they are entirely mistaken. The step taken by the Government is not only improper and unconstitutional but amounts to a clear breach of faith. On 13th February 1922 Sir William Vincent, in introducing in the Legislative Assembly the Special Laws Repeal Bill, which had already been assented to by the Council of State twelve days previously without any debate, stated that in their resolution of 19th September 1921 the Government of India had accepted the unanimous recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee presided over by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and that the Bill he was introducing was the first instalment of the legislation that was being undertaken by the Government to give effect to the Committee's recommendations. We have published these recommendations *in extenso* so that the reader could judge for himself whether the present action of the Government of Bengal does not constitute a distinct violation of the pledge given by the Government of India two years ago.

The Committee, it will be seen, while reluctantly agreeing to let the Regulation remain unrepealed, recommended that it should be limited to its original purpose, namely, "due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquility in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British Dominions from foreign hostility and, *only in so far as the inflammable frontier is concerned, from internal commotion.*" This recommendation, which was unanimous, was accepted by the Government of India. It is true, Government have not yet taken steps to amend the Regulation, as recommended by the Committee, with a view to limit its application to the objects outlined above. That is a matter of detail and convenience. But Government cannot now go back on their decision to accept the recommendation of the Committee and treat the report of the Committee as another "scrap of paper." The present arrests in Bengal have been made, according to the latest official explanation, in the interests of the "safety of the State." "Safety of the State" is doubtless a handy term in the vocabulary of officialdom, but the Government of Bengal would do well to make a little more clear to the public what is exactly the danger that threatens the State at present. It is not contended, we suppose, that either "the alliance formed by the British Government with foreign Powers" or "tranquility in the territories of the Native Princes" is menaced by the activities of the arrested persons. If it be merely "internal commotion", the Sapru Committee's recommendation, which has been accepted by Government, restricts the resort to powers under Regulation III only to the "inflammable frontier." The application of the Regulation in the present case, therefore, constitutes a clear and indefensible departure from the decision of the Government of India. Moreover, as pointed out by Mr. J. Chaudhuri, who was a member of the Committee, the proposal of the Bengal Government to place such "evidence" as they may possess in respect of the arrested persons before two Judges is improper, and unconstitutional, if not illegal. The procedure that the Government propose to adopt is the same as was provided in the Regulations under the Defence of India Act. But that Act has been repealed and all the regulations thereunder have gone overboard with it Under what statutory authority, then, are the Government of Bengal going to place the information or "evidence", as it is called, before the two Judges? Also, as Mr. Chaudhuri observes, it is contrary to the traditions of the Bench to express any opinion extra-judicially on matters in the nature of information. We shall be surprised to be told that there is any Judge in Bengal worthy of the name, who would so far forget himself as to condemn unheard any citizen and be the instrument of depriving him of his personal liberty for an indefinite period on the basis of "evidence" that has not passed the only test known to law in all civilized countries, namely, the test of cross-examination in a duly constituted Court of law. If the Bengal Government's communique mention is made of the reference made by Mr. Stephenson to the report of Justices Chandavarkar and Beachcroft. We think it is an insult to the memory of the distinguished Judge who is no more, to justify the present extra-judicial procedure of the Bengal Government on the basis of this report. The recommendations of the report had reference only to a war-emergency measure like the Defence of India Act. They cannot hold good in peace time.

From whatever point of view one may consider the step taken by the Bengal Government, it is wholly indefensible. If there is "definite information" in the possession of the Bengal Government, of revolutionary activity on the part of the arrested persons, the only proper course is to arraign the prisoners in a court of law and let the court decide whether they are really guilty of the offence or not. But what the Bengal Government propose to do is a reversal of this lawful and straightforward procedure. It was what once had suggested itself also to Lords Lytton and Reading's predecessors in office and Lord Morley gave a fitting answer to them. He wrote to Lord Minto in 1910, apropos of the deportations at the time:—"You say, 'We admit that being locked up they can have had no share in these new abominations; but their continued detention will frighten evil-doers generally.' That's the Russian argument: by packing off trainloads of suspects to Siberia we'll terrify the anarchists out of their wits, and all will come out right. That policy did not work out brilliantly in Russia, and did not save the lives of the Trepoffs, nor did it save Russia from a Duma, the very thing that the Trepoffs and the rest of the "offs" deprecated and detested." Do Lords Lytton and Reading believe that the policy has a better chance of success in India than in Russia?

THE NABHA PANTOMIME.

The Administrator of Nabha has after all realised that discretion is the better part of valour. After staging a judicial pantomime for the amusement of the entire Indian world, he has dropped the three Congress prisoners in his hands like hot potatoes. But to save his face he must pretend that he has done it in exercise of some power vested in him under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is no doubt that under this particular Section of the Code there is a power to suspend execution of sentences, but it is extremely doubtful if Mr. Wilson Johnston is properly authorised to exercise that power. As pointed out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, no attempt has been made to show that the present Administration has either been appointed by Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, or been set up under a voluntary and valid power of appointment conferred by His Highness. The British Government cannot, without an express authority given in this behalf by the deposed Maharaja, be entitled to interfere in the internal administration of the State. But, apart from this question of the legality of the present Administration as a whole, the entire proceedings, in the case of these Congressmen, from the serving of the notice under section 144 Cr. P. C. to the conviction and sentence, have been shown to be a tissue of illegalities and irregularities. The Court, which tried them, had no independent judgment of its own and had every now and then to await the opinions and orders of the Administrator on legal points raised by the accused during their trial! Thus the Administrator showed himself to be both the complainant and the judge! We need not dwell any more on the arbitrary character of the entire proceedings and it is well that the Administrator, in his own interests, has realised the folly of his action and retraced his steps betimes. Will he be equally wise in his dealings with the Akalis or will he go on pursuing his present policy of reckless provocation?

Notes of the Day.

Sapru versus Smuts.

The Imperial Conference has opened with what "diplomatic correspondents" would describe as hopeful prospects. To begin with, Mr. Baldwin actually mentioned India in his opening speech, which showed that the existence of India in the world, or even, let us grant, in the Empire was officially recognised. Is that a small gain? Then a day—actually a whole official day—is to be devoted to the discussion of the Indian position overseas. That is not a mean achievement, surely. But item number three in Imperial progress is still more remarkable. It appears that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and General Smuts indulged in "a conversation" which lasted for three hours and was conducted over a luncheon table. It was so thorough and "cordial" that it reminded one of one of those interminable and tiresome "conversations" between the British and the French Premiers whose meetings have become matters of international significance in the post-war world. Like them, this "conversation" is going to result in another "conversation"—probably also over a luncheon—since diplomacy, like appetite, grows by what it feeds on. There is, however, a further achievement hidden in the womb of the future, since Sir Tej Bahadur has an important suggestion whose very mysterious character is a proof of its importance. The suggestion, we suspect, would be in the nature of a re-iteration of the Conference resolution of 1921 with an additional promise and an extra platitude thrown in. Whatever it is, it cannot alter the fundamentals of the present situation by an iota simply because the suggestion will refer, not to the real issues at stake, but merely serve to conceal the vital differences in the Conference by means of a cleverly drafted formula whose long usage would be a sufficient guarantee of its absolute hollowness. We shall be told that it is a "fair compromise" and "a workable plan" when really it will be only a phrase which would postpone the necessity for a frank and final confession of fundamental divergence within the Empire. It may be important from that point of view but cannot be so from any other.

The Crisis in Germany.

Germany's internal condition has again become critical since her external situation is not any nearer solution. The immediate cause of the crisis is the proposal of abandoning the eight-hours' day which estranged the Socialists who seceded from the "Big Coalition" of Herr Stresemann. But the real forces were quite different. The cessation of passive resistance has not made M. Poincare relent in his attitude of intransigeance. Till now he wanted the cessation of the resistance which having been accomplished, he refuses to relax his stranglehold on Germany. In fact the more reasonable and accommodating Germany becomes, the more unreasonable and obstinate is M. Poincare. As the one party makes an advance towards "settlement," the other party, while professing anxiety for the same object, talks only of indefinite occupation and undiminished payment. Thus the two parties come no nearer and the deadlock remains complete. This hopeless prospect has reacted on the German attitude and serves to explain the prevailing discontent. If Herr Stresemann cannot solve the fundamental economic problem of reparations, what is the good of this capitulation? The most serious portent in the situation is not the disintegration of political unity but of federal unity. The former was, of course, expected as the Socialists were far from happy since their alliance with their former opponents aroused suspicion and opposition on the part of the rank and file. Moreover, the measures proposed by the Socialist Finance Minister for restoration of national finances were said to hit the poor hard while little efforts were made for a national conscription of wealth. The appeal of the Chancellor for more power and authority for the State were scarcely listened to. But what is of most concern to all those who value German civilisation and think human life to be more precious than war-tributes is the constant menace of disruption of Germany through the secession of Bavaria with a separatist monarchy and the formation of a "Rhineland Republic." If there are any concerted attempts made to achieve these ends, it will involve Germany in a bloody civil war which will destroy her to pieces. Though the danger is great for economic even more than for political reasons, it is to be hoped that the sense of nationality, and the marvellous disciplined strength of the people will withstand these assaults.

The Late Mr. Pearson.

We are extremely grieved to read the following in the "Statesman":—

Santiniketan, Oct. 2.

News has been received by cable from London stating that Mr. W. W. Pearson, a member of the teaching staff at Santiniketan Ashram has met his death by an accident in Italy.

No further details are given except that he died on September 24, and that his brother and sister were with him when he died. He had been on a holiday in Switzerland recruiting his health, and had gone on from there to Italy where the accident occurred.

He had booked his passage for India and had hoped to resume his teaching work at Santiniketan Asram after the Puja vacation.

All Indians who knew Mr. Pearson and his work for India in India as well as abroad will be shocked to learn that he is no more. He was, like his constant friend and colleague, Mr. Andrews, a genuine friend of India and he served this country with the devotion of a true son of the soil. He participated, along with Mahatma Gandhi, in the great Satyagraha campaign in South Africa and had the satisfaction like the latter of seeing it crowned with success. He also visited some other British Colonies to investigate the condition of Indians there and his services were always at the disposal of these Indians. It was the joint report of Messrs. Pearson and Andrews on the indentured labour in Fiji which led to the abolition of that obnoxious system. He too, like Mr. Andrews, was a friend of the poor and the oppressed—he was deported to England from China during the war for publishing a book which, according to the British mandarins, undermined Chinese opinion—and Indians will always cherish his memory with the deepest affection and gratitude. Since the foundation of the Vishvabharati University at Shantiniketan, he had settled down permanently as a teacher there. The University is poorer for the loss of such a devoted servant. To Dr. Tagore the loss of such a selfless colleague must be a personal bereavement.

Municipal Extravagance.

All the attempts hitherto made in the Municipal Corporation to provide housing accommodation for its employees have failed, for one reason or another. The Corporation is one of the largest employers of labour, including brain workers, in the city, and yet it has done very little to provide its servants with cheap housing accommodation. While a few chawls have been built for the sweepers, the Corporation has failed to realise its responsibility in regard to other employees, who form the vast majority. But, while its apathy in this regard is deplorable, it is surprising to find it showing concern to provide a house for the highly paid Municipal Commissioner. At the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee it was decided to purchase a plot from Government at a cost of about Rs. 60,000, and no doubt in course of time a small palace costing several lakhs of rupees will be duly erected there. Even then, we should have had no objection if an economic rent were to be charged to that officer, but that appears to be far from the intention of the admirers of the Commissioner in the Standing Committee. The Port Trust have given their chairman a magnificent bungalow on the Malabar Hill, such as very few people except the richest can afford. And the Corporation is evidently trying to vie with the Port Trust in its liberality and magnificence in spending other people's money. The duty of the Corporation is obvious. It is to provide cheap sanitary houses to its army of employees, who can with difficulty manage to live in a city like Bombay. And yet we find some of the City Fathers more concerned about the chief executive of the Municipality and his *azat*. We shall be told that the plot has been purchased from the Government, because it is a cheap one. But the next step will be to build a miniature palace for the Commissioner. The Corporation is following the policy of Government of providing its highest paid officers with fine bungalows on the Malabar Hill at rents which could not by any means be called economic, while forgetting its humbler servants. The Corporation must remember that it is not an irresponsible body like the Government and any expenditure in this direction will meet with keen opposition from the public.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

(BY LAKHMIDAS R. TAIRSEE.)

"When a man takes the farm from which another has been evicted, you must show him on the road side when you meet him, in the streets of the town, at the shop counter, in the fair, in the market place, and even in the house of worship, by leaving him severely alone, by putting him into a moral Coventry, by isolating him from his kind as if he were a leper of old—you must show him your detestation of the crime he has committed."—

PARNELL.

"My sentiments have been publicly expressed on occasions. I believe a country belongs to the people who dwell there and that the laws of larceny should apply equally to stealing a nation as well as to stealing of property from an individual."—

CHARLES A. DALBY.

The public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 11th September under the auspicies of various political and commercial associations unanimously passed a resolution accepting boycott of Empire goods as a retaliatory measure, which taken with the resolution of the Indian National Congress in its special sittings at Delhi, indicates that a worm when trodden upon does turn. The boycott of Empire goods is thus a live issue to-day and hence it is pertinent to ask "what is this boycott for or rather what is its *inwardness?*" Economics and politics I know, cannot be divorced—in fact they are organically related to one another, yet I will try, as far as possible, to leave politics out in answering the query raised above.

"Administration and Exploitation."

As every school-boy knows the British along with other Continentals came to India as *traders* from motives of gastronomy and, in the words of Sir John Seeley, in "a fit of absence of mind," subjugated (?) in the course of a few years one of the greatest Empires in the world. This is a miracle of achievement, because in the picturesque language of Macaulay "the people of India when we subdued them, were ten times as numerous as the Americans whom the Spaniards vanquished and were at the same time quite as highly civilized as the victorious Spaniards. They had reared cities larger and fairer than Saragossa or Toledo and buildings more beautiful and costly than the Cathedral of Seville. They could show bankers richer than the richest firms of Barcelona or Cadiz. Viceroys whose splendour surpassed that of Ferdinand the Catholic, myriads of cavalry and long trains of artillery which would

(Continued on page 13.)

TURKISH PEACE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KHALIFA.

ANGORA'S MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT.

ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY'S CONFIDENCE.

PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC.

At the Anglo-Ottoman Society's Banquet on Sept. 7 at Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street, London, to celebrate the Turkish Peace, it was unanimously resolved to send a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty the Khalifa. This was subsequently done, and His Majesty's reply was in due course received. The text of the telegram and the reply is as follows:

"His Majesty the Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan, Constantinople.

Anglo-Turkish Society at banquet congratulates your Majesty on the new hope for the Islamic world.

(Sd.) Marmaduke Pickthall, (President.) Arthur Field, (Secretary.)

[Reply.]

Beshiktash, Sept. 10.

Turcophil Batt, London (Tel. address of the Society.)

His Majesty the Khalifa, highly gratified by contents congratulatory telegram, directs me to express his thanks to you and members of the Society.

(Signed) Nouri, Chief Secrtary.

Another telegram congratulating the Angora Government on the magnificent achievement of the Turkish people under their leadership and expressing confidence in the future of the Turkish State was drafted at the same time and handed to the Turkish representative in London for transmission to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

THE NEW TURKEY.

FUNCTIONS OF CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 4

Constantinople.—The basis of the new constitution of Turkey will be the proclamation of Turkish Republic with a President elected for a period of years. The Assembly will have legislative power only and the Cabinet will be responsible to the Assembly for the exercise of the executive powers of the State. The Council fulfils the functions of the Upper House, the members of which will be appointed by the President of the Republic.—Reuter.

LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS' UNCHANGED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Peking.—The Diplomatic Corps have replied to the Chinese note of the 24th September with regard to the Lincheng station outrage. The reply states the facts irrefutably establish that the outrage was directed against foreigners and declares the Chinese authorities have not manifested much zeal in repression of the brigandage which is still rife in most of the provinces. Therefore the Corps entirely maintain the Note of the 10th August and call upon China to carry out measures indicated therein.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CUT OFF IN TOKYO

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Tokyo.—A very severe earthquake shock was felt this morning at 12-54 which resulted in driving residents from houses and cutting off electric light. The shock was slightly felt at Osaka.—Reuter.

3 MORE MINERS SURVIVE.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) midnight Oct. 5.

It is reported that three more men are alive in the Redding coal mine near Falkirk whence 5 men were rescued this morning. Operations to rescue these are proceeding vigorously, but it is declared that some time must elapse before they can possibly be reached.—B. O. W.

FOUR MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the Redding pit (near Falkirk.) The survivors mentioned in the message last night said they tried to judge the passage of time by the growth of their beards. They only had half a slice of bread between them.—Reuter.

A Visagapatam message says that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani is laid up but is getting better.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

HONGKONG GOVERNOR ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Hongkong.—In the budget speech the Governor said so long as China continued to grow opium in great quantities he saw no prospect of being able to abandon the Government monopoly. The revenue from opium was estimated at three and a half million dollars. Enormous quantities of smuggled opium were continually found. If the legitimate supply was withdrawn, it was certain illicit supplies would take its place.—Reuter.

NEW TREASURY FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It has now been confirmed that Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Guinness becomes the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in succession to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, now the Minister of Health. Colonel Wilfred Ashley, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, will probably succeed Lt.-Col Guinness.—Reuter.

GERMAN HAPPENINGS.

FRENCH PRESS ALARMED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Paris.—A note of alarm characterises the comments by French newspapers on the happenings in Germany. The papers exhort the public to remain calm and watchful in the face of the possibility of domination of Germany by reactionaries and the eventual restoration of the monarchy.—Reuter.

NEW STRESEMANN CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Messages from Berlin indicate that the new Stresemann Cabinet will not consist of more than half a dozen Ministers among whom probably Herr Gessler will be the Minister of Defence and Interior and Dr. Luther will be the Minister for Finance.—Reuter.

HITLER'S ORGANS BANNED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Munich.—Dr. Von Kahr has banned Herr Hitler's organs the "Voelkischer" and "Beobachter" as a consequence of an inflammatory proclamation headed "Artillerymen, stand to Your Gun". The Reich ordered their suspension a few days ago, but Dr. Von Kahr had hitherto ignored the order.—Reuter.

GALE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER HELD UP.

TERRIFIC STORM INTERRUPTS TRAFFIC

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A terrific gale swept across London, South of England and Northern France this morning and tremendous seas arose on the East and South coasts. The boat service from Calais to Dover was temporarily suspended this morning. Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, left Paris at noon, was held up at Calais and waited the whole afternoon.

A later message reports that Mr. Bruce has postponed crossing to England till to-morrow owing to the storm in the Channel which increased to a hurricane to-day. The Southern Railway were unable to guarantee crossing for passengers by the afternoon boat train, which is also the Bombay express. The steamer "Engadine" left Dover last night and through the night battled with the storm. Unable to make Calais or Boulogne, the vessel crossed the Channel again, anchored off Sandgate and proceeded to Dover at daybreak. She was unable to enter Dover, however, and finally landed 60 passengers at Folkestone. The service between Folkestone and Boulogne has been suspended to-day.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) midnight Oct. 5.

A strong gale has swept across England since midnight. Its force in places has been recorded as 82 miles an hour. Numerous cases of ships in distress are reported and life boats put out at various places. While crossing the Channel the turbline steamer "Engadine" had a trying experience. She left Dover last night and after a very rough crossing was unable to enter the harbour either at Calais or Boulogne owing to tremendous sea. She recrossed the Channel and anchored off Sandgate where some shelter was obtained from the storm. At daybreak the vessel proceeded to Dover and endeavoured to enter the harbour there but without success. After cruising off the coast the "Engadine" finally entered Folkestone harbour. The cross Channel services have been temporarily suspended during the day. The service between London and Paris had also been stopped.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER DETAINED

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, who was expected to reach London to-day to attend the Imperial Conference is among those delayed by the storm. He has come overland from Toulon and is held up on the French side of the Channel.—B. O. W.

STORMBOUND AT CALAIS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Dover.—Mr. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, is still stormbound at Calais. The hope that the steamer would bring him across the Channel at four this morning was not realised. No destroyer is available to fetch him and so attempts are being made to arrange the passage by air. Failing aeroplane, it is expected that Mr. Bruce will arrive this afternoon by boat.—Reuter.

LATER.

A later message from Reuter's correspondent at Dover states that Mr. Bruce has sent a wireless message saying that he is leaving Calais aboard the first boat due at Dover at one this afternoon. The party numbers thirty-three.—Reuter.

BALDWIN-POINCARE TALK.

PAPERS URGE MORE INFORMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The papers continue to gird at Government for not throwing light on the communique issued after the recent Baldwin-Poincare talk in Paris the terms of which have created an atmosphere of doubt with regard to their real meaning.

Even "The Times" adopts a tone of disapproval and looks to Lord Curzon to afford an explanation to-day and hopes that the occasion will herald a fresh start in the foreign policy which apparently does not exist.—Reuter.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is now announced that Lord Curzon's speech at to-day's conference will be published except the portions of highly confidential character.—Reuter.

PORTIONS TO BE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is understood that some portions of Lord Curzon's statement before the Imperial Conference are to be published and that they refer in particular to the German situation and the British attitude with regard to the Ruhr.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND U. S. A

QUESTION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is believed that the question of the territorial waters limit, about which discussions have been taking place between Britain and the United States, will also be submitted to the Imperial Conference, in order to enable the Dominion Premiers to express their views before any definite decision is reached.

Well-informed circles do not entirely rule out the possibility of the British Government's agreeing with Mr. Hughes' proposal for the establishment of a twelve-miles limit.—Reuter.

NATION BUILDING.

WORK BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

DR. KITCHLEW'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, October 4.

Speaking at the Ghawind Sikh Political Conference Dr Kitchlew explained the nature of the programme before his Committee. He said their work would be to tour every corner of the country and prepare people and enlist them for the work of civil disobedience and at the same time to collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. When the country was ready with the men and the money they would proceed with the boycott of British goods which would result in the attainment of Swaraj and the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners. Dr. Kitchlew declared that they did not desire at the present moment to seek a quarrel with Government nor to launch upon the practical work of Satyagraha. But if the Government forced a quarrel upon them they would not retire. Their work was only to prepare the country. He hoped the Government would not embark on the arrests of Congressmen without the greatest deliberation and the fullest consultation with its advisers.

Dr. Kitchlew declared that the Nabha question was no longer a question of the Sikhs alone but had become a common one of the whole country and if the Government should persist in its attitude the Congress would join hands with the Sikhs to the utmost of its power. Dr. Kitchlew asked his audience to take the greatest care to see that their vow of absolute non-violence was not violated and that they kept their tongue and hands under the most rigorous control.

In his concluding speech at the Sikh Political Conference Dr. Kitchlew said he had felt greatly encouraged at what he had seen and heard at the Conference and the sincere pledges which the Jathedars of each village had taken and he felt that the people of Majha would never lag behind. Not only the men but the women of Majha had assured him that they would not be deterred by troubles and afflictions but stand forward if their men shrank from their duty or their numbers were exhausted. But he warned them not to rely either upon brute force or upon blind enthusiasm. They must conserve their energy and employ it in the work of nation building and growth. He exhorted them to keep their energy and enthusiasm under strict control and effective discipline. Every individual man or woman must realise that he or she was a soldier in the oath of God and assured them that if they acted in conformity with the dictates of the Gurdwara Committee, the Congress, the Khilafat and the Sikh League victory would be theirs. He assured them that his faith had grown and he was now in a position to declare on his return from that Conference that the Punjab was ready for civil disobedience and would move ahead of the others.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SUPPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 4.

The Sikh Political Conference at Ghawind which was presided over by Doctor Kitchlew passed a resolution calling upon the Civil Disobedience Committee appointed at the Special Congress at Delhi to start civil disobedience at an early date to enable the country to attain Swaraj and release Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners and assuring the Committee that the Majha tract would extend to it its full support in the matter. The conference also requested the Provincial Congress Committee to fully cooperate with the Committee. After the resolution had been supported by several speakers the Jathedar of each village stood up and promised support on behalf of his village. The resolution was carried by a show of hands by the gathering, there being no dissentient voice.

BHAI DARBARA SINGH

CAREER OF REMARKABLE SUFFERING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 4.

Bhai Darbara Singh of Ferozpore District in the Punjab who is the alleged victim of serious ill-treatment at Nabha has already had a career of remarkable suffering and hardship. It is stated that he was one of the passengers of Baba Gurdit Singh's ill fated Komagata Maru or Guru Nanak steamer and suffered the various privations and restrictions to which the survivors of these vessels were exposed. On the commencement of the Akali activities he threw himself into the work. He was tried and sentenced under Section 124-A and had been released from the Multan Central Jail only lately to be arrested at Jaitu in Nabha State.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

It is announced that the following eminent national leaders have agreed to attend the Central Sikh League session to be held at Jullundur during the current month: Maulanas Azad and Muhammad Alli, Messrs. Deshpande, Jamnalal Patel, Tyebjee, Ansari, Azad Subhani and Venkatappiah. Others have been invited.

SARDAR DURBARA SINGH NOT RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBALA, October 4.

Messrs. Jawahrlal Nehru, Gidwani and Santanam are leaving for their respective

(Continued on next page.)

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S PART

ATTITUDE RE COUNCIL ENTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 5.

Moulana Mahomed Ali wires from Bhowali the following further statement to the Associated Press with reference to the statement recently published by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad regarding Jamiat-ul-Ulema and council entry. "I think it necessary to publish the following further statement as Moulana Azad's statement appears to me to be misleading. I was invited by the office-bearers of the Jamiat to the meeting of its committee held at Delhi even though I have not yet become a member of the Jamiat. While I was attending the meeting Moulana Husain Ahmad Saheb who has been elected president of Jamiat, Cocanada sessions, brought to me the draft of the resolution against council entry which he desired to move in that meeting and consulted me with regard to its language. My opinion was that the language used was not clear enough for laying for whose instructions it was meant and at his suggestion I redrafted this draft. He modified as he desired and finally handed the resolution to the President, Moulvi Kifayatullah Sahib, who was, however, unwilling even to decide whether he would permit the resolution to be moved and, appeared to me, on the very inadequate technical grounds that the topical question of council entry had not been included in the agenda of business to be transacted at that meeting.

COUNCIL ENTRY STILL "HARAM".

In redrafting the resolution I kept intact Maulana Husain Ahmed's reaffirmation of Jamiat's Fatwa against co-operation generally and council entry in particular but added that if council entry was sought with a view to use the non-cooperation majority in the councils in such a manner that Government could no longer deceive the world by pretending to rule the country with the full consent of its representatives but would be forced to stand out as the naked autocracy it really is, ruling through certification. Council entry would still be haram because of the preliminary condition of taking the oath of allegiance to a Government which had ceased to respect the religious obligations of Mussalmans as evidence in the Karachi judgment. "In fact, I only stated the proposition from the point of view of the Swaraj Party leaving the blank for Maulana Husain Ahmed to fill himself. This he did declaring council entry to be haram as stated above and himself added that it would serve no purpose for any Muslim taking the oath of allegiance to interpret it in a way different to Government. Because according to Islamic law oaths must be interpreted according to the intention not of the person taking it but on the contrary of the person administering it, so that council entry could in no way be considered permissible by Islamic Law.

CHARGE OF SWARAJISTS.

Within a few hours after this, I learnt to my utter dismay that my Swaraj Party friends were charging me with going back upon Congress compromise and organising active propaganda. I resented this and fully explained the part I had taken in this matter and Maulana Abulkalam Azad whole heartedly agreed that my conduct was unexceptional. Knowing how sensitive the leaders of the Swaraj Party were with regard to my attitude, I purposely refrained from taking further part in the Jamiat meeting although Hakim Ajmalkhan Saheb and Maulana Abulkalam Azad both continued participating in the Jamiat's discussions. I have since learnt that the matter of council entry has been subjected to the delaying process of reporting by committee on the entire programme of Non-co-operation in the light of the present situation if necessary. However, in the meantime, those who, like Dr. Mahomed Alam, who, has resumed practice as barrister at Lahore, are bent on entering councils, are seeking refuge in the Jamiat's attitude regarding the question. This has compelled me to give full publicity to Maulana Hussain Ahmed Saheb's resolution. Needless to say the Ulemas, Delhi Fatwa of 1920 and the explicit Gaya resolution of the Jamiat stand where they did. Those Mussalmans who still seek council entry are free to do so but it is not fair to put on their own desires the cloak of Jamiat's permission which has so far not been granted. As a Mussalman I felt it to be a religious obligation of mine to make this clear but obviously every Muslim is free to interpret Islamic Law as his own intelligence, knowledge and conscience dictate.

REGULATION 3 OF 1818.

PROF. GHULAM HUSAIN'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

Apropes of the recent arrests of certain prominent Non-CoOperators in Bengal under Regulation 3 of 1818, the "Muslim Outlook" writes that the decision of the Bengal Government naturally leads to the question whether a similar action has been taken in the case of Professor Ghulam Husain who was arrested by the Punjab Government under Regulation 3 of 1818A a few months ago. So far as we know the local Government have not placed evidence against him before a Judge of the High Court, and are detaining him in custody without affording the least satisfaction to the public as to his capability. Justice demands that he should be given an opportunity of defending himself by Counsel, and if the Punjab Government are not prepared to do that the least they ought to do is to follow the example of the Bengal Government.

AHMEDABAD CITY WALLS

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED DEMOLITION.

A GENERAL HARTAL TO-MORROW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD Oct. 5.

As a protest against the declaration by the local Municipality of its intention to prepare a town planning scheme for the demolition of the City Walls, various Mahajans and Trade Associations have decided to observe a General Hartal on Sunday next when a public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, President of the Millowners Association.

NAIR VS. O'DWYER.

THE CASE SOON TO COMMENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

Sir Sankaran Nair arrived this morning by the Bombay Mail in connection with the libel suit against him by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and is putting up with Mr. Bakhshi Tekchand, Advocate.

On the 12th October the Chief Justice will, after hearing the parties, appoint a Commissioner to take evidence and settle the other preliminaries relating to the execution of the commission issued in this case by the Kings Bench, London High Court.

TEST OF IMPERIAL CHAIN

ALWAR MAHARAJA ON DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The dominions' representatives at the Imperial Conference were given a luncheon by the Imperial Industrial Club at the Hotel Victoria, Sir George Hayter Chubb presiding.

The Maharaja of Alwar responding to the toast of the guests said, "The Strength of the Imperial chain has been tested during the War. Do not misunderstand the accounts of our domestic quarrels and difficulties. They are only natural. The hand of fellowship extended to us from the hub of the Empire and help by the sister Dominions is the greatest asset of the strength we have".—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AGENDA

LONDON, Oct. 4

A communique issued to-day says that Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, President, Board of Trade, submitted to the Imperial Economic Conference a draft agenda prepared by the Government as a basis for discussion. The Conference had a preliminary discussion to-day and considered measures by which to improve Imperial trade, including the provision of facilities for the use by the Dominions, India and the Colonies of the British commercial, diplomatic and consular offices and vice versa.—Reuter.

PROPOSAL RE-EMPIRE TRADE.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) midnight Oct. 5.

The Imperial Conference and the subsidiary Economic Conference have now drawn up their programmes and next week they will both be tackling the first issues. Only the Economic Conference met to-day. It gave preliminary consideration to certain questions connected with the improvement of the Empire trade. It discussed how Imperial cooperation could be effected in respect of commercial intelligence, among proposals submitted being the provision of facilities for the extended use by the Dominions, India and the Colonies of the services of the British commercial, diplomatic and consular officers and vice versa. The preparation of statistics relating to the Empire trade was another proposal. The Conference also examined the question of Imperial cooperation in the matter of patents and trade marks and in regard to the valuation of goods for the purpose of customs duty.—B. O. W.

IMPORT DUTY ON SULPHUR.

TARIFF BOARD ASKED TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The Government of India have instructed the Tariff Board to examine the question of Import duty on sulphur along with the question of extending protection to the manufacture of steel in India. Firms and persons interested should address the Board direct.

CABLE ITEMS.

The owners of the steamer "Matura" have received a cable from Algiers that the fire has been apparently extinguished and the discharge of cargo is being proceeded with.—Reuter.

"Glan Macaster" which went ashore on the Calf of Man is reported to be settling down on the rocks. Salvage operations are hopeless and the vessel has been withdrawn as uninsurable at Lloyds.—Reuter.

Algiers.—On the steamer "Mathura" injection of steam was found insufficient to extinguish the fires and hatches were opened and an attempt was made to extinguish the fire by the ship's hoses but the crew were forced to replace them and resume the injection of steam. Further attempt is now being made with the assistance of salvage pumps.—Reuter.

ENAMEL INDUSTRY.

PROTECTION URGED.

TARIFF BOARD EXAMNAITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 4.

At to-day's Tariff Board enquiry the Bengal Enamel Works Limited opposed the increase of import duty on steel as they had now to import their raw materials from Japan. Mr. D. N. Bhattacharjee was examined on behalf of the company. He stated about two years ago we started on a small scale the production of enamel sign boards, using for our purpose mild steel sheets available in the local markets which, however, were imported primarily for the manufacture of steel trunks, etc. These sheets led to many rejections in our process of manufacture since, inspite of the most careful selection, a large percentage of sheets put into our furnaces used to develop awkward blisters and other defects. We have therefore discontinued the use of these sheets and are now importing a special kind of mild steel sheets from abroad suitable for the enamel industry at a considerably higher cost. At present mild steel sheets are not being manufactured in India nor is the special quality suitable for the enamel industry likely to be produced in any Indian factory in the near future. Japan still imports from foreign countries all the steel sheets she uses in her enamel industry. The above and other disadvantages, under which we had to work, led to a net loss of Rs. 11,824-6-7½ in our last balance sheet. This year we have removed our factory to a more spacious premises at Palta on the E. B. Railway (16 miles from Calcutta) and are installing there complete machinery for the manufacture of enamelled steel hollowwares. When these machinery are in working order the consumption of special steel sheets, which we import for our own use, will increase largely. Besides this, as soon as our plants are ready, we shall have to import considerable quantities of borax and other chemicals for the manufacture of enamel glaze required for our use, which we were so long importing from abroad on payment of an import duty of 15 per cent.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

In view of the alarming reductions in the prices of imported enamel hollowwares and the high cost of our production, we are afraid we shall not be able to hold our own against foreign competition unless we get the benefit of protection in some shape or other. We do not press for any increase in the present duty of 15 per cent on imported enamel goods as it will adversely affect poor consumers and consequently the sale of enamel wares generally. While keeping the import duty as it is a real assistance may be given to this struggling new industry by enabling it to lower the cost of its production. This may be done by allowing us and also other enamel factories which may, in the opinion of the local Government deserve this concession, to import free of important duty the following articles: special mild steel sheet required for enamel industry and chemicals required for the enamel industry. The above concession will not affect Government revenue in any appreciable degree, while it will give a great impetus to a new industry which bids fair to prove successful in India if it is not crushed in its infancy by foreign competition.

President:—What will be the total outturn in value when your works are in full working order?

Witness:—We expect to turn out about 500 tons a year which will be worth about six lakhs of rupees. We now import steel sheets from America.

President:—Are you aware that Tatas are under an agreement to supply steel sheets to a subsidiary enamel industry at Jamshedpur?

Witness:—Tatas have written to us that they cannot at present supply us steel sheets for our purpose. In a recent letter Tatas say that their plant for steel sheets will be ready some time next year but they do not definately say whether they will be able to make the quality we want nor if it will be worth while to take up the manufacture of a special quality on such a small order as ours.

President:—I tell you Tatas are under an agreement to supply The Enamel Ironware Company with steel plate, and when they manufacture such sheets have you any reason to say that those plates will not be useful for your purposes?

Witness —No. That would suit us quite well. Steel sheets used by us are of a much smoother finish than what is generally imported for other trades.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF ENQUIRY.

President:—I must remind you that the primary object of this enquiry is to develop the manufacture of steel in India, and is it not difficult to exclude from the protection of steel industry a small subsidiary industry for which Tatas will manufacture the required steel?

Witness:—We would ask for an exclusion of steel required for our purposes so as to enable us to import steel duty free as it would not greatly affect the large outturn of Tatas. If that is not possible we would ask for a subsidy from Government for our industry.

President:—You do not ask for an import duty on enamelware imported into India?

Witness:— No. Because in the present precarious state of our industry it would reduce the consumption as we have to contend against cheap aluminium ware now largely made in this country.

President:—You have stated that there have been alarming reductions in the price of imported enamel ware. When did this reduction come about?

Witness:—About the end of 1922 and had been continuing since then. Imported enamel comes mostly from Japan and some small quantity from Sweden and Canada.

Mr. Ginwala:—What is the total consumption of steel in your works at present?

Witness:—About one ton a month. This is only tentative. We will start the manufacture of hollowware in November next.

Mr. Ginwala:—What will your consumption then be?

Witness:—About 500 tons per annum.

Mr. Ginwala:—You say there is competiton between your articles and aluminium articles?

Witness:—Yes, Competition is in respect of plates. They sell by weight, we sell by size.

Mr. Ginwala:—Aluminium is a national industry?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Ginwala:—For the next ten years you are interested only in 250 tons. So your immediate interest is not threatened?

Witness:—But we intend to extend our business. We do not care so much for the present but we are thinking of the future.

Mr. Ginwala:—But we cannot protect unless the industry is started. You are asking us to do something for which we have no materials before us. It is advisable for you to see how your industry goes.

Witness:—We think protection, if given to Tatas, will stifle us.

THE LABOUR FORCE.

Mr. Kale:—What will be the total strength of labour when you manufacture 500 tons?

Witness:—About two hundred including mistries, foreman and other mechanics. It will take more than a year to give full training to labour. We will have no trouble on that score.

Mr. Kale:—Who are mainly your consumers?

Witness:—Our articles are being sold in Bengal. The lower classes of the people go in for enamel articles. It is for cheapness and durability there is demand.

Mr. Kale:—Does enamel articles last longer than aluminium articles?

Witness:—If it is carefully used the life of enamel articles is ten years but aluminium articles last long.

Mr. Kale:—Do you think there will be competition between enamel and pottery work?

Witness:—No. For rough use aluminium is best.

Mr. Kale:—Who is your expert?

Witness:—My brother, who was trained in Japan for over two years.

Mr. Kale:—What are your main difficulties?

Witness:—Our difficulty is in labour and raw materials. Our cost of production is only little less than the price of Japanese articles. If we sell our articles at that price there will no margin of profit.

Mr. Kale:—Why is your cost higher?

Witness:—Our workmen are not yet sufficiently trained as the Japanese who turn out more in less time.

Mr. Kale:—Have you tried Tatas and asked them to supply you with raw materials now that they are going to produce the materials you want?

Witness:—No but we will do it. We will write a letter to-day.

President:—But don't say that you have been asked by the Tariff Board to write.

Mr. Kale:—Who are your rivals?

Witness:—Japan and Austria. In the case of Austria they sell things cheap, because we suspect there is dumping. It may also be due to exchange.

Mr. Mather:—Does Japan produce the whole of the raw steel materials for enamelling?

Witness:—Japan imports large quantities of steel from America.

Mr. Mather:—It may be possible for you to buy your raw materials from other countries at cheaper rate?

Witness:—We have tried several countries, but have not got the exact article we want.

The enquiry then adjourned.

CURRENCY NOTES FORGERS ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

A case of forged currency notes is reported to have been detected in Moovattupuzha in North Travancore. Two Brahmins went to Coimbatore and while endeavouring to change a hundred rupee note to pay a hotel keeper they were arrested on suspicion. The Inspector and constable from the British Territory went to Moovattupuzha and with the help of the local police searched the house of the two persons in question and recovered no less than one hundred and thirty forged notes of hundred rupee each.

DR. PRANJPYE ADDRESSES FERGUSSON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

Addressing the students of the Fergusson College this afternoon the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye emphasised the need of an all-sided study of public questions on the part of the students. He sincerely regretted the communal differences that were manifesting themselves on all sides and exhorted the students to use their opportunities at the College for cultivating breadth of views from which narrow considerations were eliminated. Life in hostels, he considered, was the best and was calculated to promote this habit amongst the students. He therefore heartily supported the scheme started by the College authorities for providing hostel accommodation for the students from the Hindu backward classes and the Mahomedan community. He was glad to find that the scheme had the cordial support of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd.

At the conclusion of Dr. Paranjpye's speech, Principal Kanikkar announced that the Chief of Phaltan had contributed three thousand rupees towards the new scheme and the Chiefs of Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Bhor and Jamkhandi, Nawab of Savnur, Sirdars M. A. Raste and Mujumdar M. L. C. and Messrs. Thube Wagh and Ranade, contractors, and S. S. Gaikwad in the name of his father, had contributed fifteen hundred each.

In thanking Dr. Paranjpye Prof. Joag requested him to convey the grateful thanks of the College to His Excellency for his interest in its welfare.

POSTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

In pursuance of their policy of securing a fair representation of all castes and communities in the public service the Government of Bombay have issued orders that in future the clerical staffs of all departments must be recruited so as to ensure that 50 per cent. of the posts to be filled in Sind will go to Mahomedans and 50 per cent. of those in the Presidency Proper to non-Brahmins.

The question of providing greater educational facilities for Mahomedans in Sind and non-Brahmins in the Presidency as one means of attaining the object in view is also under consideration.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. V. J. Patel stands as the only Swaraj Party candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the City of Bombay (Non-Mahomedan Constituency) and has issued the following letter to the Press for the information of the Assembly Voters:—

To—The Assembly Voters of Bombay.

Friends, I have decided to stand as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the City of Bombay. You know me, my views and my methods of work. I seek no office under Government; and shall endeavour, if elected to the Assembly, by all legitimate means to obstruct and embarass the bureaucracy at every stage and at every step and allow them no peace of mind unless and until the national demands are conceded to the satisfaction of the Indian National Congress. My humble work in various spheres of the public life of the country extending over a period of 15 years has been before you and if you think I deserve your confidence you will, I trust, support my candidature and record both your votes in my favour, at the election.

A word more. There are nearly 20,000 voters for the Assembly and it is not possible for me to reach every one of them by means of post without a huge expenditure of money which I cannot afford. This is my only excuse for not addressing you individually as other candidates have done and I hope you will not misunderstand me on that account.

Yours sincerely,
V. J. Patel.

Swaraj Party Office.
Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Rd.,
Bombay, 1st Oct., 1923.

POSTMASTER MURDER CASE.

BARENDRA'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Mookerjee and Chatterjee, Mr. H. D. Bose, Counsel, applied on behalf of Barendra Kumar Ghose, accused in the Sankaritola Postmaster Murder Case, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The petitioner was tried at the last High Court Sessions of the charge of attempt at robbery and murder. He pleaded guilty to the first charge and admitted having accompanied the party which committed a dacoity at Sankaritola Post Office in the course of which the Postmaster was shot dead. The jury found the accused guilty of murder and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. He applied to the Advocate-General who granted a certificate and the case was heard by a full bench of the High Court, which dismissed the application for review. The petitioner now applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Bose said that there being an appeal under this charter the whole question was whether their Lordships thought that this was a fit case in which they would grant a certificate.

Mr. Mitter, Standing Counsel, submitted that in this case it had not been alleged by the petitioner that there had been any defect in legal form or any violation of any of the fundamental principles of justice.

Justice Mookerjee addressing Mr. Mitter said that this was an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and that, if a certificate was granted, the execution should be stayed.

Mr. Mitter said that if their Lordships gave a certificate the executive authorities would take steps that the sentence was not carried out.

Their Lordships intimated that, if possible, they would deliver judgment on Monday next, if not on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN JONES' MURDER.

FOREIGN OFFICE EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

A telegram from A. G. G. in Baluchistan to the Foreign Department reports officially that Captain Baker Jones I.M.S., was shot at and killed when travelling in a motor car thirteen miles from Harnai on Loralai Road. The Indian driver was wounded. From information received the outrage appears to have been the work of two men only.

A foreign Office note on the subject states that Captain Jones was hit through the roof of the motor ambulance and must have been invisible to the murderer when the shot was fired. It is possible that the intention was merely to fire on the Government motor with the object of creating trouble and that the murder of a British Officer was not deliberately intended. Enquiries are still in progress.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. JAYAKAR IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay, who is standing as a candidate for the University seat of the Local Council, paid a visit to Poona yesterday. In the afternoon he discussed privately with some of his supporters the whole situation and in the evening delivered an address to a crowded audience in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar on the Delhi Congress resolutions. He gave a graphic description of what happened at Delhi regarding the Hindu-Moslem question, and then dealt with the Council Entry resolution. He described how the comprise was arrived at and exhorted all to go to the polls and vote for the best men unless they have a religious or conscientious objection. He said the country suffered a good deal by the absence of the best men in the Councils as well as by the absence of support of the people at their back, and the result was that flogging in Bombay was allowed and in the Assembly the Mahatmaji was abused with impunity. He concluded the speech by asking all to do their duty to the country.

NATION BUILDING

(Continued from previous page.)

stations. Sardar Durbara Singh has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and so far as known the alternative of leaving the Nabha territory has not been offered to him. The Akali Jatha arrested along with the three Congressmen is also reported to have been released.

NABHA OFFICIAL'S REPUDIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 4.

Apropos resolutions passed by the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee alleging that Sardar Gurdayal Singh, Nabha official, interrupted Akhand path (continuous recital of Sri Guru Granth Sgheb), the facts given by Sardar Gurdayal Singh are otherwise. In his statement about the situation in Jaiton on the 20th September he says, "Gurudwara was never closed. It is always open and the path (recital) of Sri Guru Granth Sahib is going on as usual. People of Jaiton and Mandi are quite at liberty to attend the Gurudwara at any time they like. Outsiders who wish to go to the Gurudwara to pay their respects and then go back are not prohibited in any way. The recital of Sri Guru Granth Sahib was going on in the Gurudwara when he removed the Akalis from there and the recital was not interrupted even for a second. The Akali who was reciting at that time was asked to leave his place when our man had taken his seat by the side of the Akali and had begun the recital. I being a Sikh knew that Akhand Path if interrupted even for a single second would not be an Akhand Path. This all was done in my presence and under my supervision. It is false that Akhand Path was interrupted."

NABHA ADMINISTRATION

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The position ascertained from official sources reveals the backwardness of the administration of the Nabha State and the big task of reform confronting its present rulers. The Communique issued on the subject states:—"Reform is proceeding slowly in spite of the difficulties caused by financial chaos (no budget had been framed for the last twelve years) and the present agitation which is taking both the time of the officials and the money of the State. Measures are in hand for improving the medical services which were practically non-existent. A scheme has been made out for stocking hospitals with necessary instruments and drugs and also qualified and experienced medical officers are being appointed for the State. The out-lying dispensaries were previously managed by untrained compounders who were described as "Doctors." There is no veterinary hospital at present in the State. This need is most keenly felt and will be met as soon as possible.

EDUCATION IN STATE.

The education of the State is in almost as backward a condition. No trained teachers are at present employed and the number of schools is extremely small. It will, however, be impossible to place the State education department on a proper footing until more essential reforms have been introduced in matters which affect the life and health of the people. Nabha city has no sanitation and there is not a single latrine in the State. The soil is damp and owing to the absence of drainage the city of Nabha itself is annually ravaged by Malaria to an extent now happily unknown in the Punjab in normal years. The Police Department and the Jail administration are also being thoroughly overhauled. The former had almost ceased to exist as a disciplined body and the latter was, by no means, in accordance with the civilized ideas and still leaves much to be desired. Owing to the insecurity of the Jail buildings the prisoners were kept with bar fetters day and night. The scale of diet (when any was supplied) was extremely poor and as elsewhere in the State there were no hygienic or sanitary arrangements nor any qualified medical staff available. The powers of the heads of Police to imprison persons without trial have been abolished and the whole judicial system is being overhauled. As soon as time permits attention will be paid to the agricultural development of the State. At present cultivation in Amloh and Nizamat has been restricted to the lowest possible limit owing to the impossibility, previously felt by the Zemindars, of protecting their crops from the immense number of pigs and other wild animals which abound in the State. For the present all that has been found possible is the cancellation of the game laws whereby anybody shooting or otherwise destroying pig or buck received imprisonment up to two years and to supply the Zemindars of good character with guns and powder free.

LATE LORD MORLEY.

W.I.N.L. ASSOCIATION'S SYMPATHY.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Thursday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed and a copy of the same was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India:—"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association beg to place on record their expression of profound regret at the death of Viscount Morley who was Secretary of State for India for well-nigh five years. He made his Secretaryship memorable by taking the first courageous step of directly associating Indians of merit and ability with the Government of the Country and expanding the Legislative Councils of the day on a democratic basis of an elementary character which has since paved the way for Indians to realise in the course of time their cherished aspirations for full responsible Government. The Morley-Minto Reform was a monument of his sagacious statesmanship that has greatly endeared him to all classes of the Indian people. The Council further beg to place on record their high appreciations of Lord Morley as a Scholar and biographer of great eminence and a philosophic statesman of the purest integ ity and unblemished reputation."

DR DESHMUKH'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be greatly obliged if you will find room for the following letter from me in your paper. I am taking this opportunity of replying my voters who have asked me several questions. They have asked:—(1) as I am serious, and whether I am going to retire as mentioned above. (2) why do I not withdraw in favour of this party or that party? (3) what are my opinions? (4) what do I promise to do? Now let me assure my voters that I have always been in earnest over this election, and I do not think, nor ever thought of retiring from the contest. The voters for the University Electorate are all graduates, and persons with sound judgment and discretion, and in my opinion know perhaps as well as the candidate who is standing for the election, the politics and the interest of the country. I, therefore, have not bothered them with long manifestoes and promises, nor insulted them by approaching personally and trying to prove that I was the best candidate. I will, therefore, request my voters not to believe these rumours.

(2) Are there any unchangeable partymen in India? Public men of to-day are Government men of to-morrow; and men become Congressmen, Non-cooperators, Co-operators, Gandhies, Swarajists Non-Brahmins, Brahmins as suit their fancy and interest within a short period of time, and therefore, supposing I wanted to withdraw—which of course is impossible now, after the encouragement I have received from the numerous voters in whose favour should I withdraw? This party idea is all very well in a self-governing country like England; but with the Government of this country as it is constituted can anybody seriously think, that if Mr. So and so is elected we could stop Slave Trade and if so and so was elected we could carry out Tariff Reform? Why, even if Mr. Gladstone was born and elected in India, or Mr. Joe Chamberlain, and they were elected, they could not make the slighest bit of difference to the Government measures of this country, not even to the salt-tax. I therefore think and all my intelligent voters will agree with me that it is one of the biggest jokes going about in India and the sooner we drop out a foreign joke like this in our election the better.

(3) As regards my political opinions my views are in agreement with the views expressed in the old manifesto of the Congress Democratic party which was drawn up by the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It is an open secret that my views on politics were formed and moulded by that great political personality and for this I will be always proud. I, therefore, will jot down few of my beliefs and in that light my voters may judge on what lines my work will proceed.

(i) I believe in the potency of democratic doctrine for the solution of Indian problems and regard the extension of education and political franchise as two of its best weapons.

(ii) I disbelieve in untouchability and all civic and secular disabilities founded on caste or customs.

(iii) I believe in religious toleration, the sacredness of one's religion to himself and the right and duty of the state to protect every man's religion but recognise no right in the State to disturb or regulate religious beliefs, bye-laws or platitude polices.

(iv) I believe in demanding Indian autonomy and equal status as a Sister-State in the British Common wealth and execute retaliation whenever it is denied.

(v) I emphatically assert the fitness of India for Swarajya.

(vi) I believe in free and compulsory education without distinction of sex for all and education through the vernaculars.

vii) I believe in abolition of drink.

(4) My voters now knowing my beliefs may gather on what lines I would work if selected. I cannot assure my voters to carry through any small scheme even, leave aside any great Programme as in the nature of things it is impossible. I will therefore re-express what I did in my first letter and that is that if you decide to give me your valuable vote I will try my best and prove myself worthy of your confidence. I cannot go any further and make any promises. If I do, I am deliberately trying to cheat my educated electors and insult them.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. DESHMUKH.

GOMTI FLOODS SUBSIDING.

CONGRESS WORKER'S EMINENT SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4

Water has subsided here by about 3 inches, telegrams from other flooded districts also indicate that the flood position is improving everywhere. No house collapses or casualities are reported to-day. Owing to the thorough and systematic relief organisation people rendered homless have been afforded shelter in most of the mills and factories on the other side of the Gomti. The food supply is fairly good and numerous non-official organisations notably the Congress Party and the Municipal Board are doing yeoman's service.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The following official communique has been issued to-night:—The position appears to be improving. Reports from Sidhauli indicate that the Gomti is slowly falling while the weather shows every sign of clearing up. The oranges is also falling. As a result of unremitting labour the workers in the city areas have got their organisations into a running order and the relief has become more systematic. Two travelling dispensaries have arrived and have been posted near Jhanjhan and in the Victoria Park. The principal needs on which the attention should now be focussed are the temporary housing, clothing and sanitation. Pandit Jagat Narain has pointed out that the City sewers will now be blocked by silt and that the health of the City is endangered thereby. There will be much suffering from cold during the winter aggravated by the damp state of the ground. The suggestion is offered that those gentlemen who are supplying food to the distressed should distribute it in consultation with the area officers to avoid duplication of work. Money for food could be supplied in the same way and would be preferred. Four rafts constructed in the railway workshops were sent to-day to the Butlerganj area to assist in the removal of furniture from the flooded houses.

MR. NARAYAN MENON'S CASE.

APPEAL IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Odgers and Wallace delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by M. P. Narayan Menon, vakil, Malabar, who has been convicted and sentenced for transportation for life for waging war against the King by means of speech which he delivered on 24th August 1921 by the Special Judge of Malabar. Their Lordships, in the course of the judgment, held that the legal objections taken regarding the validity of sanction and non-citing of certain defence witnesses were untenable and decided the case against the appellant on that point. Their Lordships also held that the previous conduct of the appellant as evidenced by the police officers showed that in all probability he would have joined the rebels on the 24th August 1921. The two Moplah witnesses who spoke about the alleged speeches have not been cross-examined. Justice Wallace observed that it was painful that the witnesses were not cross-examined on these two speeches. Their Lordships were of opinion that P. W. one Inspector of Police had sent really his report to the District Superintendent of Polict, which the defence could have called for under section 162. Lastly as regards defence witnesses their Lordships were of opinion that D. W. two (District Munsiff) was in a confused state of mind and his evidence was inconsistent and so could not be relied upon. Moreover he was a relation of the accused and hence they believed the prosecution evidence and confirmed the conviction.

After the judgment was delivered P. Govinda Menon, Vakil made an application on behalf of the appellant, since appellant had been in jail for more than two years' imprisonment, which he had undergone, might be deemed to have begun from the date of his conviction. Their Lordships held, though the sentence was suspended, still the order of High Court may be taken to have retrospective effect from 21st September 1922 when he was convicted.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Afghan newspapers contain particulars of a recent cause celebre in Kabul in which the General commanding in the Southern Province was tried by court martial and convicted on a number of charges of inefficiency and highd-handedness. The sentences imposed amounted to two years and two months' imprisonment and the General was dismissed from the Army.—A. P.

* * * *

A Peshawar message states:—It could hardly be expected that measures recently inaugurated for dealing with the robbers and murderers who have of late infested the roads should be immediately effective and, although a number of culprits have been arrested and have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, a feeling of insecurity still prevails.

* * * *

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the removal of the Rangoon Cantonment to Mogaladom and the building of the New Cantonment there. The new Cantonment will cover an area of 1320 acres and it is hoped it will be opened within four years.—A. P.

* * * *

Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin, Minister, Bihar and Orissa and Hon. Khan Bahadur Khaja Muhammed Noor, President of the Legislative Council while touring in Orissa have been attacked with fever and are at present lying ill at Cuttack. The remainder of their tour has been abandoned and they will return to Patna.—A. P.

* * * *

A banquet was given to Sir Edward Maclagan at United Service Club Simla on Thursday morning by some 20 hosts, Mr. R. A. Mant, Finance Member of the Punjab Government, presided and proposed His Excellency's health. Sir Edward Maclagan's reply was received with much applause. The function was private.

* * * *

A message from the Muslim Publicity Bureau, Shahranpur, complains about the treatment accorded to the Muslim accused in the jail by the Hindu staff.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue it is announced that Dr. A. G. Viegas will move at to-morrow's meeting of the University Senate a proposition to the effect "that Physics of the First Year's Art Course should not be taught in the Royal Institute of Science to the students of the Elphinstone College and that if it is only a question of accommodation the staff, apparatus and methods of the Royal Institute of Science should not be used in imparting such instruction."

I am surprised that Dr. Viegas, a man of science has undertaken to pilot such a motion, the spirit of which is certainly not to help the students nor to encourage and promote a study of science amongst them. Its immediate effect will be to deprive the First Years Arts students attending the Elphinstone College of the benefit of availing themselves of the instruction which is at present imparted to them in the Royal Institute of Science which as well as the above College are Government institutions.

I always regarded that Dr. Viegas was a friend of the students, and that he was animated by more liberal and generous views on education. His motion grudging the students of the Elphinstone College the small advantage of receiving their scientific instruction of the First Year's Arts course in the Royal Institute of Science is not in consonance with our liberal ideas on education and is calculated to give one the impression as if it proceeds from a spirit of petty jealousy of the Elphinstone College and its students. What harm can possibly result to Dr. Viegas or to the student if the latter are allowed to use the apparatus, materials, etc., of the Royal Institute of Science? Their use of its up-to-date apparatus, etc., will only tend to create in them an increasing interest in science. One of the greatest needs of India at present is scientific education amongst its youth and if the superior surroundings, scientific atmosphere, and the influence of the learned Professor of the Royal Institute of Science to help to foster in the First Year's Arts student of the Elphinstone College a desire for higher scientific culture

"to behold with strange surprise
New distant scenes of endless science rise,"

it is something that all who are interested in the future welfare of India and of its youth should be thankful for.—Yours, etc.,

PRO SCIENCE.

Bombay, October 5.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SANKLI STREET MURDER CASE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.

1. Machhan Khan.
2. Haridas Kalidas.

In this case his Lordship Mr. Justice Fawcett continued his summing-up to the jury. He fully discussed the evidence led on behalf of the prosecution as well as the accused. After the summing-up was finished, the jury at about 2 p.m. retired to consider their verdict.

In about half an hour the jury returned and on being asked as to what their verdict was, the foreman said that they were unanimous in finding both the accused guilty of the offences with which they were charged.

His Lordship thereupon in view of the verdict passed the sentence of death upon both the accused.

This case seems to have aroused a considerable amount of interest among the public and there were very large crowds of people collected near the High Court premises.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FULL BENCH.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT

IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Ganpat chandrabhan and others,
Vs.
Tulsi Mard Ramchandra, minor by her next friend Ramchandra Ganpat and others.

(Before Justice Mr. Marten, Justice Mr. Pratt and Justice Mr. Coyajee.)

This was a reference made to the Full Bench by the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Mr. Crump as the point of law involved was of practical importance.

The facts material to the case and the point of law involved in the case have been fully dealt with by their Lordships in the following referring judgments:—

The Acting Chief Justice observed:—"This case comes from the District of Khandesh. The appeal arises out of a suit filed by the plaintiff for the redemption of a mortgage. The transaction in question was in form a sale; and the deed was executed on the 27th April 1909, by one Ramsing to one Makram. The plaintiff represents Ramsing, and the present defendants claim the rights of Makram under the deed by subsequent assignments. The Plaintiff relied upon the provisions of section 10A of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act as entitling her to prove that the transaction was a mortgage.

The trial Court found that Ramsing could not be an agriculturist on the date of the sale-deed under the Act, because the part of the Deccan Act extended to the District at the date of the transaction was not a substantial part of the Act. In adopting this line of reasoning, the Court followed the decision of this Court *in Chanbasayya* vs. *Channappavada*. (1920) (I. L. R. 44 Bom. 217).

In appeal the learned Assistant Jugde found that the portion of the Deccan Act which was extended to the district at the date of this transaction was a substantial part of the Act within the meaning of the said ruling, and that therefore, Ramsing could be an agriculturist under the Act. On that basis the learned Judge was of opinion that section 10A of the Act could apply to the case, and that the plantiff was entitled to an opportunity to establish that Ramsing was an agriculturist at the date of the transaction. He allowed the appeal and remanded the suit for further trial.

Some of the defendants have appealed from this order of remand. It is contended in support of the appeal that Ramsing could not be an agriculturist under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act on the basis of the ruling in *Chanbasayya* vs. *Channappavada*, as the portions of the Act which were extended to this district at the time did not constitute a substantial portion of the Act.

I may mention that sections 2 and 20 of the Act were extended to Khandesh on the 14th May 1920, and the provisions of chapters V, VI, and VII so far as they relate to Village Munsifs and Conciliators were extended to that district on the 3rd February 1905. This was done in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Local Government under section 1 to extend the Act wholly or in part to any district other than the four districts mentioned in that section in the Presidency of Bombay.

I may also mention that section 7,11 to 21 and 23 were extended to this district on the 15th August 1905, that is after the transaction in question.

The contention of the appellant is based upon the *ratio decidendi* of *Chanbasayya* Vs. *Chennapgavda*. In that case at the date of the transaction, the only sections of the Act which were extended to the District of Dharwar, from which that case came, were sections 2 and 20; and it was held that these two sections did not form a substantial portion of the Act so as to enable the Court to say that the Act extended for the time being to the district within the meaning of the definition of agriculturist under section 2 of the Act. It is possible to distinguish the present case from that case on the ground that chapters V, VI and VII, which were extended to the District of Khandesh before the date of this transaction, form a substantial part of the Act. Even if the *ratio decidendi* of *Chanbasayya* Vs. *Chennapgavda* be accepted, it would not necessarily apply to the present case. It is not easy, however, to say when some parts of the Act are extended to any particular district as to whether those parts constitute a substantial part of the Act or not. With great respect to the Judges who decided that case, I am unable to agree with the view that if only some sections of the Act including the definition clause, which cannot be fairly held to be a substantial part of the Act, are extended to the district by the Local Government under the power conferred upon that Government, the Act does not stend to that district for the time being for the purposes of the definition clause. If that reasoning is accepted, it would render the extension of those sections to that district nugatory to a certain extent. For instance, as pointed out in that case by the learned Chief Justice, the difinition would not apply to agriculturists in the district, to which sections and 20 only are extended. That is a result which appears to me to be anomalous and should be avoided, if it could be avoided on any other construction, of which the expression "this Act may for the time being extend" is susceptible.

Further, there would always be a certain degree of uncertainty in determining what constitutes and what does not constitute a substantial part of an Act like the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act; and it is difficult to hold that the application of an Act wholly or in part to a district depends upon such an uncertain test.

I am of opinion that sections 2 and 20 when extended to the Khandesh District, were effectively extended in the sense that any person who could otherwise satisfy the requirement of the definition would be an "agriculturist" within the meaning of the Act, and that the extension of those two sections would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the expression 'this Act may for the time being extend' used in the definition of agriculturist in section 2 of the Act. It may be said that in the present case that position is further strengthened by the fact that chapters V, VI and VII of the Act were extended to that district before the date of the transaction.

But in the view I take of the case, the conclusion does not depend in any sense upon the further extension of these chapters. That view is in direct conflict with the decision in *Chanbasayya* Vs. *Channappavada*. It seems to me to be fair to construe the expression 'this Act may for the time being extend as meaning wholly or in part, according as the Local Government may extend it under section 1 of the Act. I am conscious of the difficulty of meeting the *ratio decidendi* in Chanbasayya's case. But the difficulty of accepting it or acquiescing therein appears to me to be still greater. As the point is to be further considerd by a Full Bench, I do not consider it necessary to deal with it any further. Having regard to the practical importance of this question, it seems to me desirable that it should be considered by a Full Bench of this Court.

I would refer the following questions to the Full Bench for decision:—

(1) Whether the extension of sections 2 and 20 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the District of Khandesh is sufficient to make a person an agriculturist within the meaning of section 2, if that person by himself or by his servants or by his tenants earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture carried on within the limits of the District or ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour within those limits.

(2) If not, whether the further extension of the provisions of chapters *V, VI* and *VII* so far as they relate to Village Munsifs and Conciliators is sufficient to constitute such a person an agriculturist within the meaning of section 2.

As regards the second question, it is true that it is open to us to deal with it, as there is no decision on the point. But as it is is dependent to a certain extent upon the first question, I think it is proper that both the questions should be referred to the Full Bench."

Justice Crump observed:—"I agree that the points proposed should be referred to a Full Bench for decision. The question involved is what is meant by the words 'this Act may for the time being extend' which will be found in the definition of 'agriculturist.' In *Chanbasayya* Vs. *Chennappavada* (1920), 44 Bom. L. Rep. 1. 44, it has been held that these words mean mean the extension of a substantial part and that unless a substantial part of the Act is extended, no person can claim to be an agriculturist within the meaning of the definition. With all deference, I find myself unable to take that view of the meaning of those words. The main reasons which induce me to that conclusion are two. First, the construction leads, in my opinion, to an anomaly. Under section 1 of the Act the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may extend the Act wholly or in part to any part or parts of any district, and it is necessary, in my opinion, so to construe the Act as to give effect to that power. But the construction which has been adopted in the case cited leads to this result that the power to extend the Act in part can hardly be exercised with any effect. The basis of the application of the Act is the definition of "agriculturist," and it at once follows, if the decision cited is correct, that the power to extend which the Legislature intended to confer on the Local Government is in practice non-existent. The case cited is itself an illustration, for it is conceded by the learned Chief Justice that the attempt to extend sections 2 and 20, which were the first sections extended to the Dharwar District was nugatory. Now in construing a statute a construction which leads to an absurdity of that kind must be avoided, and speaking for myself, I should find it easier to read the words 'this Act may for the time being extend as meaning 'any portion of this Act,' than to construe them as meaning 'the whole of this Act.' The former gives effect to the intention of the Legislature, while the latter, as I have shown, renders the intention of the Legislature nugatory, in so far as they purported to give power to the Local Government to extend the Act in part. As to the argument based on sections 1, 11, 56, 60 and 62 I would point out that these extend *proprio vigoro* to the whole of British India and stand on a different footing to those sections which are "from time to time extended" in virtue of the power conferred by section 1. It is no doubt difficult to construe the Act logically in this matter but I would apply the principle *ut res magis valeat, quam pereat.*

Secondly, if the above view is untenable (with all deference, I can see no warrant for reading the words 'this Act as though the words were 'a substantial portion of this Act.' It seems to me that these words either contemplate the extension of the Act *pro tanto*, or that they contemplate the extension of the Act as a whole. I can read them literally, or I can qualify them as I have indicated, but I find it difficult to adopt any third course, and I should be much embarrassed were I called upon to decide in any given case whether any portion of the Act is of is not 'substantial.' Therefore I agree, having in view the importance of this question in those districts where the Act is only partially extended, that the matter should be determined by a Full Bench."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved the judgment.

Mr. A. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. P. B. Singne appeared for the respondent 1.

STABLE NUISANCE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before The Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

The Municipal Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality.

Vs.

L. R. Mallandaine.

This was an appeal by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay against the order passed by R. B. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed that the Municipal Commissioner should not grant any license to any owner or occupier of the stables, to keep or allow to be kept in or upon the premises horses, cattle, or other four footed animals for sale, or letting out for hire, for any purpose for which any charge is made or any remuneration is received or for the sale of any produce thereof and to take action and to act under all the provisions of the Municipal Act that may enable him to prevent the occupation or the continuance of the occupation of the stables for the above purpose after a period of four months. He further directed under the provisions of section 515 cl. 2 sub cl. (b) that the Municipal Commissioner should pay to the complainant Rs. 3,500 for costs of, and relating to his complaint and of getting this order inclusive of compensation for the complainant's loss of time in prosecuting his complaint.

The complainant Mr. Mallandaine is the Senior Judicial Clerk of the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagon. For the last eight years he has been residing on the first floor of a Bungalow situated at Love Lane, Mazagon, and owned by one Alli Mahomed Sale Mahomed. A lot of land round about the bunglaw in question was under agriculture. In June 1921 the complainant and others of the locality came to know that Alli Mahomed intended to build stables for horses and hack victorias in the open ground immediately round the bunglaw in which the complainant lived and that an application was made to the Municipal authorities for sanction. Upon this objections were sent to the Municipal Commissioner to which a reply was sent by the Assistant Health Officer. Informing the complainant and others that the stables proposed to be built of and mentioned would be built in accordance with the bye laws and would not be a source of nuisance to the neighbourhood. The work of building the stables in the open space was commenced in August 1921. In December last certain residents of the locality sent protest to the Municipal authorities against the erection of the stables. After finding that the Municipal authorities did not give any relief to the grievances of the complainant and others the complainant took action under section 515 of the Bombay City Municipal Act and filed his complainant before the Additional Presidency Magistrate. The case was afterwards transferred to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate in the course of a long and exhaustive judgment observed "In this case the complainant and those in the neighbourhood of the stables who thought that the stables would be a nuisance have certainly acted promptly. From the very beginning complaints and representations were addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and other Municipal authorities. It was after a resolution was passed by the Municipal Corporation that the complainant filed the complaint. There cannot be any weight in the plea of hardship that may be raised on behalf of the owner of the stables. The fact that by the resolution, the Corporation virtually gave their sanction to the erection and occupation of those stables is wholly irrelevent. If the Legislature had intended that the act of the Municipal Commissioner should not be called into account in the Court by law, it would not have enacted section 515 of the Municipal Act. I find beyond any reasonable doubt that the stables are a nuisance as mentioned in section 515 and as denned by section 3 (cl. 2) of the Bombay Municipal Act and that I have jurisdiction to entertain the complaint of this complainant and that he is entitled to relief under section 515 of the Bombay Municipal Act."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved their judgment.

Mr. Kanga, Advocate General, Mr Campbell and Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Municipal Solicitors appeared for the Municipality of Bombay.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the complainant. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

5 BENGALEES ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day D. D. Driver and four Bengalees were placed on trial on charges of conspiracy, cheating and foregery. They had been arrested on warrants issued on the allegations that they had forged the names of the Managers of the Lloyd Banks at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rawalpindi on transfer orders of their accounts and had with drawn from the banks Rs. 180,700. The case was adjourned till the 15th instant.

ISLAMPUR ACTIVITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

ISLAMPUR, (Satara) Oct. 4.

Mahatmaji's photo was led in procession through the town and a public meeting under the Presidentship of Mr. Kaujalgi a Nagpur Satyagrahi, was held in the evening of the 2nd instant. Messrs. Javadekar and Sabnis addressed on Mahatma's life Mr. Kaujalgi was congratulated and garlanded. Next evening another crowded meeting under the Presidentship of Sjt. Girdharilal Kalidas, passed a resolution congratulating the brave Akalies for recommencing Satyagraha.

BRITISH ACTORS FAVOUR FEDERATION.

The result of the ballot the Actors' Association has taken of its members on the question of federation with the Musicians' Union and the National Association of Theatrical Employees shows the voting to be heavily in favour of federation.

RESULT OF FEDERATION BALLOT.

For	1,258
Against	140
Disqualified	24
Total votes	1,422

(Signed) Dora Kennedy,
A. KEITH-WILLIAMS,
Scrutineers.

September 4, 1923.

SCHEME OF FEDERATION.

1. To form an Entertainment Federation comprising the Actors' Association the Musicians' Union, and the National Association of Theatrical Employees, and such other unions having members in the entertainment industry whose membership in the Federation may be approved by the three federated societies.

2. To elect a Federal Executive of fifteen five from each society. The Federal Executive shall appoint a chairman, secretary, and treasurer from its own body. A member of each society on the Federal Executive, with the three officials, shall act as an Emergency Committee. District and/or Branch Federal Committees shall be appointed on the same basis as the Executive to deal with local questions.

3. That no Union in the Federation shall make individual agreements with other unions (whether in or out of the entertainments industry) without the consent of the other unions in the Federation.

4. That each union undertakes to render every possible assistance to unionise all places of amusement, by organising all the performers and employees into the union catering for them in the Federation.

5. To submit wage demands and better working conditions generally through the Federation, either nationaly or locally, in place of sectional applications.

6. To utilise the services of the organisers to enrol any non-members into the society in the Federation for which they are eligible.

7. To press federally for recognition only of the Actors' Association, Musicians' Union, and National Association of Theatrical Employees, as the national societies covering the actors, musicians, and staff.

8. In the event of a trade dispute involving the Federation no member or members of the Federation shall agree to any separate agreement.

9. Should a dispute occur involving the members of more than one society in the Federation then the Federal Executive shall conduct such dispute.

10. Where a dispute is likely to occur, the union concerned shall immediately notify the secretary of the Federation, who shall summon the Federal Executive or Emergency Committee to inquire into the dispute.

11. In the event of a sectional dispute likely to involve other unions of the Federation, the other unions of the Federation shall not be asked to assist unless due notice has been given to them by the union in dispute.

12. That a Federal Fund shall be created by each society contributing an equal amount to such fund.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

HOW WE CAN CARRY IT OUT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following message to the 'New Call" Mangalore:—

I cannot possibly refuse the editor's request for a short article for the "New Call" on Mahatmaji's birthday, October 2nd. It is with great difficulty I write, as I have been down with fever for some time and am only very slowly recovering. I have still to lie down for the greater part of each day; and this makes my time for writing very limited. But I have a great affection for Malabar and Travancore and S. Kanara, ever since I visited them two years ago and again last year. I had also very greatly wished to come to help in the flood relief work in South Kanara, when Mr. Sadashiva Rao and other relief workers called me. I am afraid the present weakness, from which I am suffering, will now make it quite impossible for me. But yet my heart is very sincerely with you, and at some future time I shall surely hope to visit the south-west coast of India again.

My thoughts during these days have been constantly with Mahatma Gandhi in his imprisonment; and it seems to me that each one of us has to ask himself the question, why it is that there has been such a failure to carry out his ideals? For I am afraid there cannot now be any doubt, that the failure has been very great indeed. Personally, I have felt more and more convinced that the true lesson, which experience has to teach us, is that we have laid too much stress on political success, and have not understood that political success alone cannot bring real strength to any nation. There is needed something much deeper as a foundation to political success. Otherwise political victory, even when won may become a curse rather than a blessing.

It was for this very reason, that Mahatmaji's own programme was vitally urgent about such purely moral and spiritual things, as the removal of untouchability and the abolition of drink and drugs, and the whole-hearted encouragement of national education not only for boys but also for girls, and also the introduction of home spinning and home weaving into every home. If Mahatmaji had been asked about the order of importance of the different items in the Non-cooperation programme, I am quite certain that he would have put these things first and foremost, and relegated other things to the background. Indeed, this is exactly what he did, both at Bardoli and at Delhi just before he was imprisoned.

We ought, therefore, to ask ourselves upon his birthday, what we ourselves are doing to fulfil and carry out to the end, that message which I may truly call his moral and spiritual programme. I was delighted to find in Mangalore true national schools, both for boys and girls with a true spirit of sacrifice. I was delighted also to find a noble work, which was being done to break down untouchability and educate the children of the untouchables. Perhaps, if I had been able to come to Cannanore, I should have found the same. I do hope, with all my heart, that movements like these may grow and find encouragement in this new year of Mahatmaji's life! This article is very brief, but it tries to give to the readers of the "New Calls" some of the thoughts I am daily thinking.

NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

PAREL VOTERS' RESOLUTION.

A public meeting of the "F" ward Voters was held on Thursday night at Seth Amarchand Madhavji's chawls, Soparibag Road, Parel. Mr. Jivraj Nersey having explained the object of the meeting the following resolution was proposed by Mr. H. P. Desai:—

"That this public meeting of the F ward voters expresses its emphatic disapproval of the resolution of the Municipal Corporation of voting an address to the incoming Governor and calls upon those members who favoured the motion to resign their seats from the corporation. This meeting, also, strongly disapproves the proposal for voting an address to the outgoing Governor and empowers the President of the meeting to convey the resolution to the President of the Corporation and the representatives of this Ward in the Corporation.

The resolution having been duly supported Dr. Vora spoke at length on the "achievements" of the present Governor referring to the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi Messrs. Punjabhai and Shivdas Champsey further supported. The resolution having been put to vote was carried unanimously.

G. WARD VOTERS' RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were passed by the voters of the G ward at a public meeting:—

This meeting of the voters of the G. ward emphatically protests against the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting an address to the incoming Governor of Bombay and calls upon the representatives of the Ward who voted in favour to resign their seats.

This meeting also looks with apprehensions on the proposed address to the returning Governor who has done incalculable harm to this presidency and calls upon the Corporation to refrain from such as address.

That the President be authorised to forward the copies of the above resolutions to the President of the Corporation and the Press.

Mrs. E. says: "I was suffering from overstrain, too high tension and sleeplessness. I gave Glaxo a trial, and have found the greatest benefit from it."

The best of all Tonics

In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, or if you are merely "run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all.

Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot, boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in

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The Super-Milk

taken as a milk-drink or as the basis of many appetising milk dishes

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the words "Glaxo for consumptives in the tropics." The food contained in the tin quite is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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MR. JAIRAMDAS.

RECEPTION AT HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 4.

Mr. Pairamdas Daulatram, the idol of young Sind, is free. He returned to his native place after serving two years' rigorous imprisonment. His co-operator and non-co-operator friends including Mr. Bhurgri met him at the jail gates. A series of public functions had been organised in his honour including a procession and an address by the citizens of Hyderabad but Mr. Jairamdas refused to partake in any demonstrations. He would have none of them. It is yet too early for him to make any definite pronouncement of his views but he is not unconscious of the present situation and the Hindu Muslim tension of feeling. At a meeting held last evening to commemorate the Gandhi Birthday he appealed in most touching terms for religious toleration. He is seriously at work over a programme such as may infuse religious toleration in masses side by side with prosecuting the constructive programme.

THE MEWAR ARRESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER. Oct. 2.

Following the arrests of Mr. B. S. Pathik and three lieutenants Messrs. Gokulchand Patel, Bhagchand Dhaker and three Kisans of Dhangermo and Borao Tahsils in Kuschera district have been arrested on the 21st and 22nd September by the Begum police on suspicion of being connected with Mr. Pathik. They are reported to have been very badly beaten in the way. Two Sadhoos suspected of spreading disaffection among the Kisans of Begum have been brought under arrest to Bhilwara where they were in custody for the last 12 days without any trial. Mr. Chandra Prakash Horniman and the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi Messrs. Punjabhai and Shivdas Champsey further supported. The resolution having been put to vote was carried unanimously.

Two reliable reports regarding further details are unanimous that at the time of arrest Mr. Pathik was made to travel on foot for over a mile and a half inspite of high fever and consequent physical incapacity and that he was tied up with a rope to a pillar at Meghnivas where the party halted for the night while his associates were very roughly handled both in the way and at Begum where two of them were given solitary confinement. The condition of Mr. Pathik's health is still serious and the State is believed to be doing the needful in this respect. The Durbar has been requested to make proper enquiries into the above mentioned reports and take necessary action.

PROSPECTIVE EDITOR ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

One Mr. M. R. Bhasin who had been announcing in the local papers for some time to start a daily paper entitled "The Loyalty" from Lahore and who declared himself as the Editor-in-Chief of the proposed paper has been arrested by the Lahore police on a charge under Section 420 I. P. C. (cheating). His house was searched and he is now released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

BHORE TREASURY OFFICERS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

The Bhore correspondent of the 'Lokamanya states:—

A case has just concluded before the First Class Magistrate of the Bhore State in which two treasury officers named Pathe and Hemp were charged with criminal misappropriation on three counts from the State Treasury, the total sum amounting to about Rs. 1,00,000 of which Rs. 60,000 had been surrendered. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment of four and three years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively and in default of payment of fine additional imprisonment of two and three months respectively.

MUTTRA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

ELECTION DISPUTE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Oct. 4.

The Municipal Act and the powers of the local Government have been called into question and an important point of law has been raised in respect of the municipal elections held in Muttra. In Kattchmen an election petition was filed before the Commissioner, Agra Division, by one Abdul Rahman, merchant, a defeated candidate, against another Abdul Rahman, also a merchant and the successful candidate. In July last the respondent's election was set aside by the Commissioner who declared the petitioner elected instead and ordered an inquiry into the conduct or trial of the respondent in respect of certain alleged election offences. Now the respondent Abdul Rahman in the above case has filed yesterday through Pandit Gopinath Kunzru, Vakil of the Agra High Court, a suit against his adversary Abdul Rahman in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Muttra, questioning inter alia the constitutional right and authority of the U. P. Government and of the U. P. Local Legislature to create a Court of any kind, or tribunal, for the trial of election cases, or to take away or limit in any manner the powers of the ordinary Courts competent to try suits of a civil nature, or to take away the rights of revision or appeal from the Commissioner's decision. Consequently the Plaintig asserts that Section 20 to 26 and the cognate sections and the words "by an election petition" in Section 19 of the U. P. Municipality Act o 1916 are ultra vires of the U. P. Local Legislature, and that the proceedings held before and all orders passed by the Commissioner are null and void, and claims that the Plaintiff in the case is the properly elected member of the Municipal Board of Muttra.

INDIAN LABOUR DELEGATE TO GENEVA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhuri, Labour Member of the last Bengal Legislative Council has left Calcutta to-day by the overland mail. He is sailing by the "Delta" for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva at the end of this month as a Labour delegate representing Indian workmen.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

ready and selling in the forward market. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London eased from 3s. 1 1/4d. to 3s. 1 1/8d.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during week were Rs. 84 and Rs. 82 for ready Rs. 80/9 and 79/14 for 30th October settlement and Rs. 79/11 and Rs. 78/14 for 28th November settlement. The off-take averages about 55 bags a day and the stock is estimated at about 7,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2,40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,37,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1469 bars and Rs. 31,157 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £85,000. The total import of silver during the month of September amounted to 4436 bars and Rs. 2,17,391 in coin.

There has been considerable animation in the market during the week on account of the corner in the near position. Heavy arrivals have been coming in from up-country to meet the settlement, with the date standing at a premium of Rs. 3¼ per 100 tolas over the rate for the next settlement.

SHARES.

The market was open for four days during the week under review. There has been a continued speculative activity in the market and prices of cotton mill shares are generally steady with an improvement in values in some cases. Genuine investors are not much in evidence at present and if prices are pushed up further it is likely that there will be even less buying on this account in the market. Although the somewhat improved conditions in the yarn and piece-goods market have necessarily had their influence on share values, rather too much is being made of the improvement and the real support to the share market at present is purely speculative The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay cotton Rs. 630—625; Bombay Dyeing Rs. 915—947/8—942/8; Century Rs. 477/8—515/8—512/8; Central India Rs. 523—547/8—542/8; Crescent Rs. 280—287/8; New Great Rs. 540—537/8; Pearls Rs. 650—668/12; Simplex Rs. 360—388/12; Shapurji Rs. 285—232/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 527/8—552/8—527/8 ex dividend.

The miscellaneous section was generally dull with little business passing. Bombay Trams were quoted at Rs. 94/6; Bombay Burma Rs. 360. Tata deferreds have improved to Rs. 107/8 Cement shares were quiet, Bundi quoting Rs. 11, Katni Ordinary Rs. 110 and Shivrajpurs Rs. 31/8. Railway shares continue steady, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 780, Central Provinces Rs. 100, Gujerat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti Valley Rs. 610.

Bank shares were steady throughout the week, Imperial Bank quoting Rs. 1395 with Contributories around Rs. 350. Bank of India shares were quoted at about Rs. 81 with those of Central Bank at Rs. 27.

PIECE-GOODS.

No new feature of importance has been noticeable in the cloth market during the past week. The wholesale inquiry has not been in evidence, but the retail demand has been satisfactory and has helped the clearance of goods to some extent. The easier tone of the Calcutta and the Karachi markets has had a depressing effect on the market here, and values of some standard cloths have receded. Several samples representing stock lots in Calcutta and Karachi have been sent out here with a view to business, and although the rates quoted are slightly cheaper, sales in large lines have not been heard of. Merchants are anxiously awaiting a revival in demand, but for one reason or the other, buyers are rather chary to commit themselves for quantity, and prefer to purchase from hand to mouth at the moment.

In Grey shirtings of Manchester make, there is not much doing and values have been nominally steady. There is a scarcity of Pepperell Drills. Grey Jaconets are selling in small quantities only 44 inches by 20 yards Tanted Grey Jaconets have been in demand at Rs. 6-8 per piece, and it seems that 20 yards pieces are finding favour with buyers instead of 22 yards, on account of the cheaper rate. Dutch White Shirtings of fine quality are moving well. Liepman's No 1500 White Shirtings have shown some improvement, 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End piece. 37, 42, 47 inches by 18 yds. White Mull have been easier 2 annas per piece. There is a fair inquiry for Nainsooks worth Rs. 4 per piece or thereabouts, in narrow width.

The Manchester market has been firm and steady. As dealers are not willing to give the advances required, it has been very difficult to arange fresh business. Most of the offers specially in Grey Shirtings, have been found too low for acceptance. Sufficient quantities of the higher grades of cotton have been very difficult to obtain and higher prices have had to be paid for anything urgently wanted. Those makers who hold stocks are willing to part with them at prices below the present cost of production. But for forward business the makers are quoting higher rates in anticipation of orders, which would be forthcoming for the Devali occasion.

In local mill cloths, the tone has been somewhat better. The retail as well as wholesale demand, from upcountry and also locally, has been satisfactory. Ii Khadi an increase of one anna per lb. has been established and the price now stands at Rs 1-0-6. A similar rise has been noticeable in Sahitas. But in Grey Shirtings and Longcloths, there has been no advance in the rates, and goods of the best mills are obtainable at Rs. 1-5 and Rs. 1-6 per lb. respectively. The negotiations between the Bombay Dyeing Mills and the selling agents of the Currimbhoy Mills seems to have fallen through, as the former mills are selling their goods in lots of about 25 bales at a time through their selling agents in the bazar and these sales have amounted to about 2500 bales. Intermerchant transactions have been very scarce. The stock held by the Bombay Mills, which was nearly 1,75,000 bales must have been reduced by about 50,00 bales during the last month. Fancy checks have also been in good demand. The comparatively lower rates now ruling for local mill cloths, the movement regarding boycott of British goods the higher value of cotton, the inability of the mills to reduce the cost of production, the anxiety of some of the mill agents to get rid of their stocks and the scarcity of goods in consuming districts are factors which have given a stimulus to the local piece-goods trade.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. yds	Rs	a	p
Ralli's Twin No. 3500	39 x 37 1/2/8	12	12	0
„ 100000	...45 x „ ...	14	8	0
„ No. 33000	45 x „ ...	14	0	0
„ „ 2800	37 x „ ...	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 x „ ...	12	12	0
„ No. 2750	45 x „ ...	14	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	44 x 38			
„ „ No. 2310	44 x 38 1/2	14	8	0
Dewhurst's BBB	38 x 38 1/2	20	8	0
„ BB „ „	38 x 38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 x 38 1/2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 x 37 1/2/38	12	12	0
„ No. 4462	44 x „ ...	14	8	0
Lyon's Shamkor	39 x „ ...	12	12	0
Fleming's 1900 1906	44 x 38 1/2 x 38 Avg.	18	8	0

GREY DRILL—

Pepperell's Dragon	36 x 40 Nos			
Ralli's Musjid No 423	36 x 40 „			
Mitani's Elephant	36 x 40 Nos	19	12	0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli's No. 15	44 x 22	7	10	0
„ „ 18	40 x 22			
„ „ 138	40 x 22	6	4	0
„ „ 839	44 x 22	7	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 x 42	24	8	0
H.B.T C. 40000	36 x 40	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 x 40	17	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33 x 40	—		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 x 19	8	0	0
„ No. 60	46 x 19	8	12	0
„ No. 600	51 x 19	9	8	0
„ No. 6000	56 x 19	10	4	0
„ No. 88	58 x 20	7	6	0
„ No. 1270	27 x 18	3	12	0
„ No. 818	39 x 20	7	9	0
„ No. 1440	36 x 20	8	10	0
„ No. 8352	42 x 20	—		
„ No. 2755	42 x 20	—		
„ No. 1703	52 x 20 Net	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 x 18	3	12	0
„ No. 113	37 x 18	4	8	0
„ No. 229	42 x 18	4	14	0
„ No. 339	47 x 18	5	6	0
„ 1K/4K	38".43".48".53 x 18 Avg.			
„ No. 95	38 x 20	7	4	0
„ No. 86999	40 x 18	8	12	0
„ No. 89999	„ „	6	4	0
„ No. 775	40 x 18	6	0	0
„ No. 875	45 x 18	8	8	0
„ No. 975	50 x 18	7	0	0
„ No. 615	„ „	6	12	0
Graham's Baloon	88 x 20	—		
Greaves No. 5060	27 x 18	3	6	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 x 18	4	9	0
„ No. 61/81	„ „			
„ No. 1850	„ „	3	12	0
„ No. 1900	„ „	3	11	0
„ No. 2600	„ „	4	0	0
„ No. 21021	„ „	4	2	0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38 x 22	5	14	0
Graham's Nos. 28888	28 x 18	5	6	0
„ 95950/97970	„ „			
„ Saraswati 33 x 18	„ „			
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 x 18	6	8	0
„ No. 50000	„ „	7	0	0
„ No. 33340/33350/53360	„ „			
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5555 6767	26 x 18	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„ „	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T.B.	35 x 22	—		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26 x 18			
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5801/5820				
"Motor Car"	„ „	4	6	

The above quotations are on basis with discount of three and a half per cent on Gray Goods and four per cent on White

YARN.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The American Cotton Bureau Report has not brought about any material change in our market, and prices have all along been nominally steady. A slightly easy feeling was in evidence owing to absence of good demand, but as our mills have been holding fast, and the local as well as the up-country markets have no big stocks, prices have been maintained at the last week's level. Buying is much restricted, and the daily turn-over is lessening. Dealers are buying only in small lots as they believe the present level to be dangerous and are afraid of the decline at any moment.

English yarns are steady, and stocks are small in certain kinds. Scarcity is being experienced, and offers at a price are placed, but Manchester being very high, no business has been done. Owing to strong position of New York cotton, Manchester has not been so far able to offer cheaper, and India is quite unable to raise its limits any further, as the consumers cannot pay that price, and are buying Japanese and Indian yarns instead.

Japanese Houses have not done any business of importance this week due to higher prices received. Turn-over in ready and near deliveries in the market is also not large, and prices are nearly the same all round.

Indian mills show no better results. Prices are kept up due to their unwillingness to sell at lower rates, but no business of importance has resulted, for, in spite of strong cotton, buyers have no faith in higher prices. China has bought nothing this week, and up-country limits are still not satisfactory. Rangoon is very quiet. Apart from demand, the present prices are simply dependent upon cotton, and are therefore controlled by movements in cotton position.

The general tone of the market is nominally steady, and we do not see any reason for a big change in the near future.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Spot prices.

Description	4 10 23	27 9 23
Bengals F G	—	—
S. Punjab F G	—	—
Broach F G	540	...
Southerns G	540	533
Futures		
Hedge Contracts	4 10 23.	27-9-23.
Bengals Dec./Jan	413	412
Broach April-May	519	515
Domra F. Dec Jan.	471	470
Southerns. Aug/Sept	—	—

Receipts for the week ending 4th October 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923	Bales. 1922
Bengals	990	200
Oomras	2509	729
Dholleras	740	489
Broach	1285	163
Southerns	3558	4605
Persians	11	223
Americans	...	...
Egyptians	23	...
East Africans	352	
Other sorts	...	672
Total	9468	6479

Exports for the week ending 4th October 1923.

	Bales
Europe	17363
China	3769
Japan	7503
Coast Ports	400
Total	29024
Afloat in harbour Europe	17700
China Japan and Coast Ports	12191
Total	30.91

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 4th Oct 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922 23	1921-22	1920 2	1919 20
33329	30619	194474	70000	47564

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 4th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923 24	1922 23	1921-22
Europe	70581	36532	63071
China	6712	1 64	12689
Japan	23715	32107	151141
Coast Ports	1659*	2829	1690
Total	103567	72519	208551

* Including nil bales for U. S. of America.

Total Exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 4th Oct. 1923 ... 4,932 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Oct. 1923. ... 2,34,117 „

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION)

Bombay, October 5

	Rs	a	p
Sheets—			
Textile	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	3
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
Pearl	1	0	3
Bradshaw (Per Piece) per lb	1	1	3
Napthalene (Cloth) per lb	1	0	0
Jacob (Four Sheet) per lb	1	0	0
Longcloth (Light weight) 36 to 40 Yards—			
Rs 8 set per lb	1	0	0
Pearl per lb	1	0	0
B. D. Samson per lb	1	0	0
Longcloth X quality:—			
Textile per lb	1	0	0
Bazulshah per lb	1	0	0
Swan Finney per lb	1	0	0
Pearl per lb			
Longcloth Satin Calendered 36 to 40			
Textile (Extra) per lb		0	
Spring (Medium) per lb		0	
Century (Bright) per lb		1	0
Bombay Cotton	1	0	0
Pahelwan	1	0	0
Hearth Brand	1	0	0
Sateen—			
Peabody per lb	1	3	0
Spring (Medium) per lb	1	0	0
Jacob (Four Sheet) per lb			
Textile (Extra) per lb			
Spring (Medium) per lb			
Century (Bright) per lb			
Bombay Cotton			
Pahelwan			
Hearth Brand			
Shirting—			
Peabody per lb			
Spring (Medium) per lb			
Century (Bright) per lb			
Bombay Cotton			
Pahelwan			
Hearth Brand			
Dhoties—			
Peabody per lb	1	3	0
Spring (Medium) per lb	1	0	0
Jacob (Four Sheet) per lb			
Textile (Extra) per lb			
Spring (Medium) per lb			
Century (Bright) per lb			
Bombay Cotton			
Pahelwan			
Hearth Brand			
Drills—			
Textile (Extra) per lb		0	
Spring (Medium) per lb		0	
Century (Bright) per lb		1	0
Bombay Cotton	1	0	0
Pahelwan	1	0	0
Hearth Brand	1	0	0
Shirting—			
Peabody per lb	1	3	0
Spring (Medium) per lb	1	0	0
Century (Bright) per lb			
Bombay Cotton			
Pahelwan			
Hearth Brand			
Dhoties—			
Peabody

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BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

(Continued from page 8.)

have astonished the Great Captain." Those who want to know the true history and the methods of civilization by which the Empire in India was established are referred to Mr. W. M. Torrens's (M.P.) "Book of Confessions" which throws some lurid light on the subject. For us, for the purpose of this query it is enough to know that the genesis of the Britishers in India is not unlike the mythical mermaids—half rulers and half traders—or in the jargon of political economy "administrators and exploiters." That is so, is confirmed by Lord Curzon who stated that "Administration and exploitation, when rightly viewed, are parts of the same duty in the Government of India" and further addressing the planters of Silchar the noble Lord said:—"I look upon all Englishmen in this country (and if any Scotchmen or Irishmen are present pray do not let them think that I am excluding them) as engaged in different branches of the same great undertaking. Here we are all fellow-countrymen, comrades, and friends. The fact that some of us ear our livelihood or discharge our duty by the work of administration and others by cultivating the soil does not differentiate us one from the other. They are merely sub-divisions of labour. They are not distinctions of object or purpose or aim." This has the credit of saying in plain unmistakable terms what "they" are here for, and whatever the distinctions between them due to different walks of duty they are *one* against those amongst whom they are thrown." That is the real position between them and the people, between the rulers and the ruled, or to use the terms of business, between the exploiters and the exploited. In short, they came as *traders* and act as such. That is the conscious aim and has become a part of a settled and organised policy of British Imperialism though it is camouflaged by various high sounding, and hence little meaning, words, such as that the "policy of His Majesty's Government is that of increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire; and the progress in this policy is to be achieved by successive stages, and the British Government and the Government of India on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of Indian peoples must be the judges of the *time and measure of each advance*" which in its turn "was to depend upon the co-operation of those upon whom opportunities of *service* (italics are mine will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that *confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.*" (again italics are mine.") Does not this read like a page from Swift's "Gullivers Travels" and lest any of your readers should doubt this statement I quote it below:—

"In about three weeks I made a great progress in learning their language during which time the Emperor frequently honoured me with his visits and was pleased to assist my masters in teaching me. We began already to converse together in some sort, and the first words I learnt was to express my desire that he would please to give me my liberty which I everyday repeated on my knees. His answer, as I could apprehend it, was, that this must be a work of *time*, not to be thought of without the *advice* of the council and that first I must "Lumos Kelmin pesso desmar lon Emposo" that is swear a peace with him and his kingdom, and he advised me to acquire by *patience and discreet behaviour the good opinion of himself and his subjects.*" Is not the case of Gulliver chained (?) by the Liliputians similar to that of 300 millions of Indians and he—the tower of strength and height who could stand like a colossus with legs far asunder to permit troops to pass twenty—fur foot abreasts and the horse by sixteen with drums beating and colors flying and pikes advanced" was to receive his freedom by his "discreet behaviour, the good opinion" of the Emperor and his Council, all of whom by an act of will he could take hold of and put them in one of his pockets. The position of Indians is not dissimilar since 300 millions of them are to be freed on the certificate of the British Parliament—"a sleepy guardian" and the Government of India" who are responsible not to any constituents but to its own conscience" (vide Report of Indian Constitutional Reforms pp. 187-194. This creates the position of a "trustee" and his "ward" and when it is remembered that the trustee has adverse interests— and who can deny perpetual conflict of interest, economic, intellectual and moral?—which Britain can only relinquish by commiting economic suicide, intellectual hari-kari and moral self-immolation of which history records no instance, it creates an interesting but unnatural situation.

India's Great Avatar.

So stand India and Indians in British Commonwealth and the position is best illustrated by the story of an ass who was invited to a marriage party and asked "Is it to draw water or carry fuel?" Nor is the relation of India and Indians to the British Empire different from that of Prometheus bound by Jove who had for his sole justice his own will. So stand the British in India; Government consistently maintaining one attitude —command and unflinching execution of command;—and the governed another, obedience, tempered by protests and pleadings, but always obedience, thus emphasising in action more eloquent than words that the one is the ruler and the other ruled, and no wonder under such circumstances the feeling of Indians is that they are exiles at home and chattel abroad, bodily slaves, politically, pariahs of the Empire, and economically, pawns, and this knowledge every Indian has learnt in tears of blood at Jallianwalla Baug, at Guruka Baug, by Reverse Council Bills, by the scandal of stores purchases in Britain at higher prices than available abroad, and lastly in Kenya. *But* for all this, India has not lost her soul and events that happen everyday show that there are searchings of heart to find a way out of this unnatural position or, in words of Mr. Bernard Houghton, India is about to enter on her great Avatar—the Avatar of *herself*. India has now realised her position and also the key to her freedom. Between the ruler and the ruled a deep chasm has opened. An earthquake has shaken India and she in her long drawn agony has turned to "*Sinn Fein*" and can never be the same as before. She is out to be herself, asking no leave of her overlord or as a matter of fact of any man. India has now realised that it is futile to argue, to plead, to implore, to protest. All that has availed not she must act. Hence her eyes and face have turned away from London, Simla and Delhi to the semi-starving, the almost naked, the patient and long-suffering millions of her people. This is the turning point and corner stone of the Movement, Faith and Knowledge that nations like individuals, by themselves are made. In her search to be herself India has arrived at the knowledge that Britain is not here for altruistic purpose, surely not for the benefit of her health; she is here on business and as long as business is done with her, she will continue, and she can be sent about or out of business by doing no business with her. India has realised that a Britisher is a "*business-man*," more business than man, and in it lies his strength as also his weakness. Thus the position of the British and the Britishers in India is not unlike Achilles who, when a child, was anointed with ambrosia—the food of gods—and then dipped in the river Styx which made him proof against wounds and thus invulnerable except in the heel by which he was held by his mother. Similarly Britain, rich and strong in "show of tusses of power, soldiers canon, penal statutes" is poor and weak because the pyramid of her Empire rests on the apex of commerce based on the goodwill and acquiescence of the buyer, and that is why Mr. Bepin Chundra Pal speaking at Madras in the old boycott days asked:—"What is Indian problem? Is it a problem of politics? Is it a problem of administration?" and refused to accept it as such and stated that it was a pure and simple *problem of psychology* and if 300 millions of Indian people could once concentrate not their strength but merely their determination the thing is done. According to Wilfried Scawin Blunt's Diary (Vol. II page 281 under date September 1909) Churchill said the same thining:—"If they (Indians) ever unite against us and put us in Coventry all round, the game would be up," he said. "If they could agree to have nothing to do with us the whole thing would collapse." This is the inwardness of boycott of Empire goods. It is to hit the Empire in the weakest part, in its Achilles' heel of business, the only part that is vulnerable and this does not require any thing but "will, wish and desire" to do it. This is the inwardness of boycott movement and hence boycott is a beam in darkness and carries with it a message of strength and in the words of Shelley, calls on India to

Rise like lions after slumber
In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which in sleep had fallen on you.

Thus the boycott movement is "peaceful-fiery" cross asking Indians to assert themselves economically; and her weapons in the struggle of passive resistance are not the pistol or dagger—those being the monopoly of the West—but more potent than them namely, her folded arms or in Indian significant terminology "Britain 'Jai Gopal.'" Thus boycott is economic *Marseillaise* of the Indians and says:—

"Allons enfants de la Patrie
Le jour de gloire est arrive."

and the "day of glory" has arrived thus emphasising the line of Tennyson "the path of duty is the way to glory."—And in this "peaceful-war" nothing can defeat the people but *themselves* and even if India does not succeed—and success hinges on union and common action,—in her failure she will have, in the words of Carducci, the consolation to know "he does not die who fights he is not a slive who dees not will it." *Bande Mataram!*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ON DEMOCRACY.

A collection of the speeches and addresses of America's new President has been issued in book form. The following, which we extract from the book, was delivered by Mr. Coolidge in January 1914, on the occasion of his election as President of the Massachussets State Senate:—

Honorable Senators:—I thank you—with gratitude for the high honour given, with appreciation for the solemn obligations assumed—I thank you.

This Commonwealth is one. We are all members of one body. The welfare of the weakest and the welfare of the most powerful are inseparably bound together. Industry cannot flourish if labor languish. Transportation cannot prosper if manufactures decline. The general welfare cannot be provided for in any one act, but it is well to remember that the benefit of one is the benefit of all, and the neglect of one is the neglect of all. The suspension of one man's dividends is the suspension of another man's pay envelope.

Men do not make laws. They do but discover them. Laws must be justified by some thing more than the will of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness. That state is most fortunate in its form of Government which has the aptest instruments for the discovery of laws. The latest, most modern, and nearest perfect system that statesmanship has devised is representative Government. Its weakness is the weakness of us imperfect human beings who administer it. Its strength is that even such administration secures to the people more blessings than any other system ever produced. No nation has discarded it and retained liberty. Representative Government must be preserved.

Courts are established, not to determine the popularity of a cause, but to adjudicate and enforce rights. No litigant should be required to submit his case to the hazard and expense of a political campaign. No judge should be required to seek or receive political rewards. The courts of Massachusetts are known and honoured wherever men love justice. Let their glory suffer no diminution at our hands. The electorate and judiciary cannot combine. A hearing means a hearing. When the trial of causes goes outside the court-room, Anglo-Saxon constitutional Government ends.

The people cannot look to legislation generally for success. Industry, thrift, character, are not conferred by act or resolve. Government cannot relieve from toil. It can provide no substitute for the rewards of service. It can, of course, care for the defective and recognise distinguished merit. The normal must care for themselves. Self-Government means self-support.

Man is born into the universe with a personality that is his own. He has a right that is founded upon the constitution of the universe to have property that is his own. Ultimately, property rights and personal rights are the same thing. The one cannot be preserved if the other be violated. Each man is entitled to his rights and the rewards of his service be they never so large or never so small.

History reveals no civilised people among whom there were not a highly educated class, and large aggregations of wealth, represented usually by the clergy and the nobility. Inspiration has always come from above. Diffusion of learning has come down from the university to the common school—the kinder-garten is last. No one would now expect to aid the common school by abolishing higher education.

It may be that the diffusion of wealth works in an analogous way. As the little red school-house is builded in the college, it may be that the fostering and protection of large aggregations of wealth are the only foundation on which to build the property of the whole people. Large profits mean large pay rolls. But profits must be the result of service performed. In no land are there so many and such large aggregations of wealth as here; in no land do they perform larger service; in no land will the work of a day bring so large a reward in material and spiritual welfare.

Have faith in Massachusetts. In some unimportant detail some other States may surpass her, but in the general results there is no place on earth where the people secure, in a larger measure, the blessings of organised government, and nowhere can those functions more properly be termed self-government.

Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called stand-patter, but don't be a stand-patter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation.

We need a broader, firmer, deeper faith in the people—a faith that men desire to do right that the Commonwealth is founded upon a righteousness which will endure, a reconstructed faith that the final approval of the people is given not to demagogues, slavishly pandering to their selfishness, merchandising with the clamor of the hour, but to statesmen, ministering to their welfare, representating their deep, silent, abiding convictions.

Statues must appeal to more than material welfare. Wages won't satisfy, be they never so large. Nor houses; nor lands; nor coupons, though they fall thick as the leaves of autumn. Man has a spiritual nature. Touch it, and it must respond as the magnet responds to the pole. To that, not to selfishness, let the laws of the Commonwealth appeal. Recognise the immortal worth and dignity of man. Let the laws of Massachusetts proclaim to her humblest citizen, performing the most menial task, the recognition of his manhood, the recognition that all men are peers, the humblest with the most exalted, the recognition that all work is glorified. Such is the path to equality before the law. Such is the foundation of liberty under the law. Such is the sublime revelation of man's relation to man—Democracy.

A COSMOPOLITAN DINNER IN THE RAJARAM COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 2.

The annual gathering of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, celebrated on the 24th September last, was marked by a unique function, viz a cosmopolitan dinner which is the first held in the State in living memory. 170 persons took part in the dinner, which from before was announced to be purely cosmopolitan. Brahmins, Marathas, Prabhus, Saraswats, Jains, Lingayats, Mahars and other so-called depressed people, as well as Christians and Mahomedans, sat side by side, without the slightest distinction of caste or creed being observed, and partook of a common meal. What was more, the servers included people from many communities, the Mahomedan or Christian not being excluded. So that the dinner was not only an intercaste one, but inter-communal, and perfectly cosmopolitan in character. For this the efforts of the Arya Samaj, and particularly of Principal Dr. Balkrishna whose noble zeal for social and spiritual equality of men has carried students and their guardians alike, are responsible. It is hoped that year after year there will be steadily increasing attendance at the function which is so full of potentialities for the unity of the different sections of the Indian people and the rapproachment among the apparently hostile creeds.

To Bombay, 20th September, 1923.

Messrs. BARKER & HOOPER
(Coachbuilders, India), Ltd.
French Bridge, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am writing to give you my opinion of the

MORRIS COWLEY.

My Car is an 11.9 two-seater 1920 Model which I bought second-hand in October 1922. This is the first car I have ever had and when I bought it I was a beginner in every sense of the word where motoring is concerned. I had to be taught how to drive and did not know even the rudiments of a car's interior economy. ..... The car had done over 10,000 miles when I got it and in the last 10 months I have added another 3,500 to its mileage. It has never given me the slightest mechanical trouble. I have not even had to change or remove a plug yet! I do not count a few minor mishaps which simply owing to my ignorance gave me slight trouble and which, were I to describe them, would make the average amateur car owner smile.

The following are amongst the runs I have done in the car :—

Bombay to Poona—120 miles—and back (twice).
Satara to Poona— 73 miles—and back (twice).
Satara to Mahableshwar—42 miles—and back (4 times).

I don't like to think of what might have happened on these trips had I had a less reliable car. The MORRIS COWLEY never once let me down and anyone who knows the above roads will I think, agree that the Ghats on them are a sufficient test for any small car.

The steering gears and brakes could not be beaten and the springing is excellent.....

Running expenses have been very light—the average petrol consumption has been well over 30 miles to the gallon.

The little car has given me every satisfaction and I can strongly advise anyone looking for a really reliable and comfortable and, at the same time, economical small car for this country to give the MORRIS COWLEY a trial. They won't be disappointed.

You are welcome to make any use you like of this letter but please do not mention my name.....

Yours faithfully,

Sd./.....

Major.

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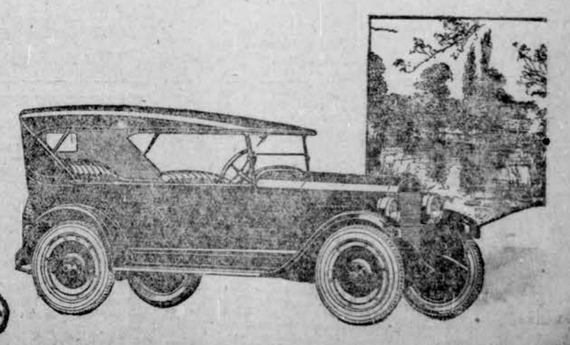

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COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MR. VIBHAKAR'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Nrisinhdas Bhagwandas Vibhakar has issued the following manifesto to the voters of Bombay City, South:—

For three years we left the Reforms to be worked by the Liberals and the Bureaucrats. For three years there were no "impatient idealists" in the Legislatures, and there were no "fanatical obstructionists" with a vow to wreck the Councils. For three years "constitutionalism" had a free field to vindicate itself. And yet think of the achievements! Are the great wrongs righted? Are the age-long grievances redressed? Is the honour of the country, for which the nation had staked its all, retrieved? It there any onward march in the direction of Swaraj?

On the contrary, the "steel frame" of the Bureaucracy is as unbroken as ever before. The Government has remained impenitent and unrepentant. Its faith in the power of despotism and autocracy was never firmer than now. At no other time in Indian History was repression so intense, so relentless and so unabashed as during this first fructifying period of Reforms!

And, be it remembered, that all this has happened not long after the Indian Nation had made unparallelled sacrifices in order to save the British Empire almost from extinction in the great World War. We gave away out of our poverty 100 million sterling as a free gift to Britain, we undertook huge military expenses to the tune of 75 crores, and we bore all the burden of taxes loans and subscriptions of a manitude unsurpassed, in Indian History, so that the Empire may be saved, that the "world may be made safe for democracy," and that the freedom of small nationalities may not be trampled under foot. It was Mahatma Gandhi who rallied the country during those critical days when the fate of the Allies was hanging in the balance. But the storm passed; the war was won; the piping time of peace ushered in; the day of Reparations and Rewards came; and the grateful Government rewarded the Indian Nation for their boundless loyalty and sacrifices by sending the Mahatma to six years' hard labour and by making an Imperial present of Kenyan Citizenship with all its shame and humiliation

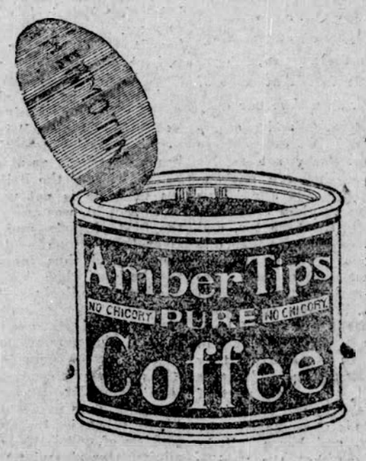
This is the real tragedy of the present situation. On one hand, we left the Legislatures to their fate, while, on the other, the Nation failed to come up to the high expectations of the great Mahatma. Neither could we give battle to the Government inside the Councils nor could we bend it to our will by our triple boycott. We miscalculated. We underrated our weakness. We over-estimated our strength.

But now, let us not try to apportion blame. Let us redouble our efforts where we have failed. Let us close up our ranks where we were divided. Let us revise our programme where that is necessary. Let us utilize all the legitimate weapons. And, as a humble congressman, I submit that the fighting programme of Deshbandhu Das is much better calculated to expose the futility of Reforms than our philosophic indifference towards the Councils. The autocratic character of the Government needs to be laid bare in all its hideous nakedness. We can't bend the Government unless we come into grips. We cannot conquer until we give battle. And if the country returns to the Councils a large number of staunch Nationalists hwo have courage and competence to fight, then it is almost certain that the Bureaucracy should either capitulate or declare its bankruptcy.

It is with such convictions that I, as a Nationalist and a Congressman, have ventured to offer myself as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency of Southern Bombay (A, C and D wards.) It was 16 years ago that as a young graduate, fresh from college, I joined the Nationalist party under the banner of Lokamanya Tilak in that memorable December of 1907. From that day onwards I have continued to serve the country in my humble manner, and have fought for the National cause during some of the most trying periods of our political agitation.

I had the unique fortune, during that stirring period of the Home Rule agitation, to belong to that small heroic band of Home Rulers who were then carrying on the most vigorous propaganda for Swaraj under the guidance and inspiration of that valiant pair of Mahomed Ali Jinnah and Benjamin Guy Horniman. I had also my humble share in the strenuous spade work done for three incessant years in Gujarat when the whole province was moved to its depths by political agitation of an intensity and with an organisation then unknown in the history of the country. In my devotion to the national cause and in my fight for our political freedom as a humble soldier in the Nationalist ranks, I have neither spared my health nor time during all these years.

And, may I assure you that if I am elected, the same spirit of nationalism and the same devotion to the Swaraj Ideal of the Congress will inspire my work in the Council? If you feel confidence in my capacity to fight the cause of the Congress in the Council and to make a courageous stand against the Bureaucracy, then may I ask for your whole-hearted support and for your votes at the next Election on the 1st November 1923?



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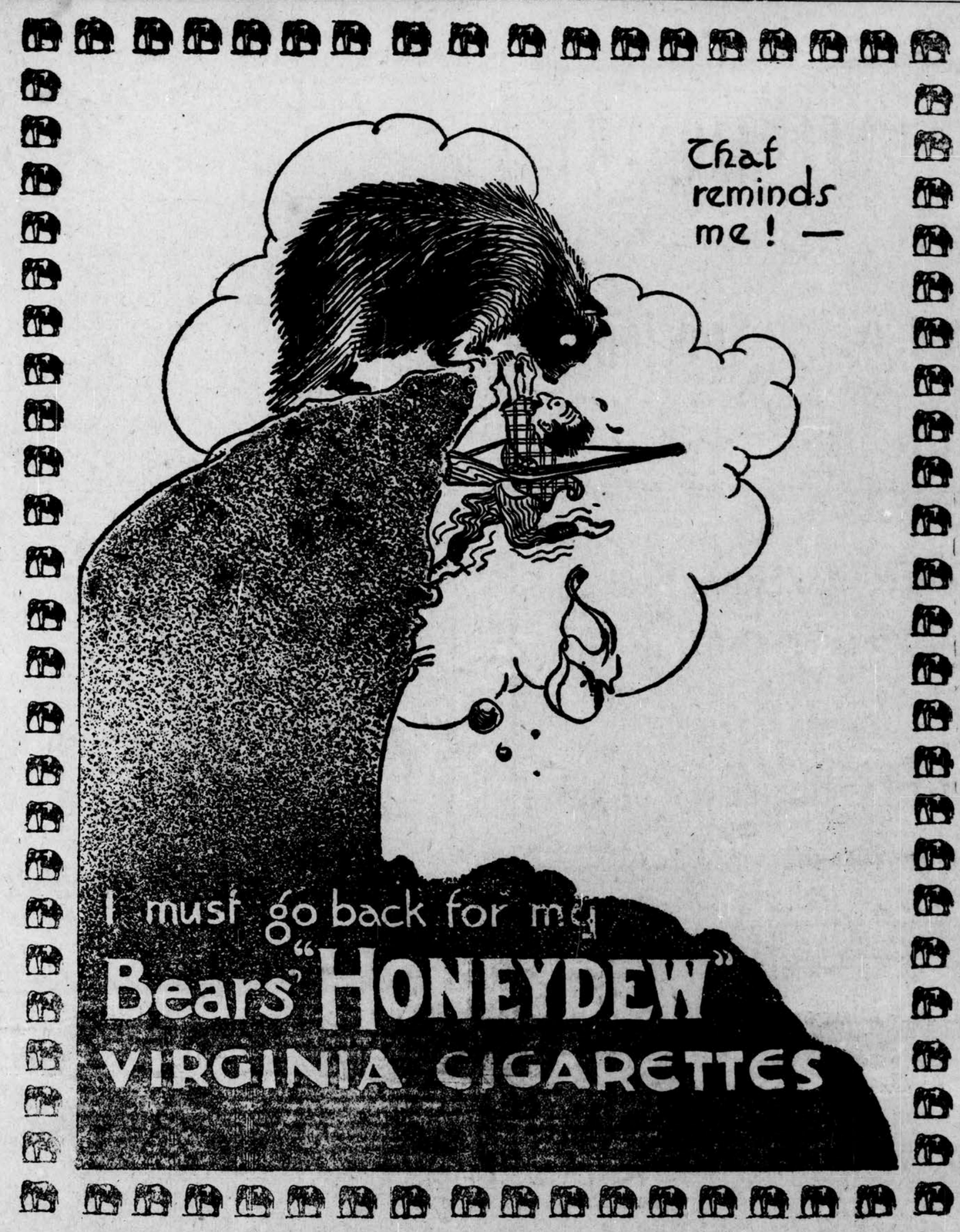

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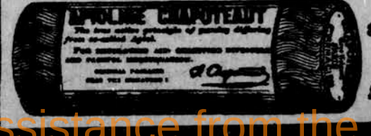

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